PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

# The Bombay Gazette.

[TEN PAGES]
No. 53,733—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. (Saturday, 2 P.M.) | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with. | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1906 | | | | |
| 10th Mar. | ORIENTAL .... | 5281 | MOLDAVIA .... | 10330 |
| 17th " | MACEDONIA... | 10312 | ..... | ..... |
| 24th " | PENINSULAR.. | 6291 | MONGOLIA..... | 10330 |
| 31st " | PERSIA..... | 7951 | ..... | ..... |
| 7th Apl. | ORIENTAL .... | 5281 | MOOLTAN..... | 10031 |
| 14th " | EGYPT ..... | 7912 | ..... | ..... |
| 21st " | PENINSULAR... | 6291 | MARMORA ... | 10330 |
| 28th " | CALEDONIA ... | 7555 | ..... | ..... |
| 5th May | ORIENTAL .... | 5281 | VICTORIA .... | 6323 |
| 12th " | ARABIA..... | 7933 | ..... | ..... |
| 19th " | PENINSULAR. | 6291 | HIMALAYA ... | 6393 |
| 26th " | MACEDONIA ... | 10312 | ..... | ..... |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing

All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th October, 1905.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
SANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

### FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| AUSTRALIEN ..... | 6,655 | Verron..... | 22nd Mar 1906 |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT .. | 6,630 | Etienne..... | 19th Apr. " |
| YARRA ..... | 4,255 | Sellier..... | 17th May " |
| NERA ..... | 5,376 | Schantz..... | 14th Jun, " |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| NERA ..... | 5,376 | Schmitz..... | 31st March 1906. |
| SYDNEY ..... | 4,253 | Combe ..... | 28th April " |

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd Class Rs. 515, 3rd class Rs. 295
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
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FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. RUBATTINO..... | 4,580 | M. Saporiti..... | 15th Mar. 1906. |
| D. BALDUINO ..... | 4,580 | G. Canepa..... | 15th Apr. " |
| R. RUBATTINO..... | 4,580 | M. Saporiti ... | 15th May " |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single tickets ..... | 600 | Rs. 360 | Rs. 195 |
| Return tickets available 2 years ..... | 900 | " 525 | |

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class Rs. 816 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 623, Special Rates for Missionaries.
Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break the journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Vessels | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| CAPRI ..... | 6,000 | G. Belsito..... | 17th Mar, 1906. |
| ISORIA ..... | 6,000 | A. Cogliolo ..... | 17th Apr, " |
| CAPRI ..... | 6,000 | G. Belsito..... | 17th May " |

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.
F. CROCCO, Agent
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### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

| Steamer | Tons | Sailing | Date | Time. | Route,—via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LINGA .... | 2170 | Mon. | 5 | Mar. 11 a.m. | P'Bunder & Cutch |
| LAMA ..... | 2170 | Tues. | 6 | Mar. 5 p.m. | Kathiawar Ports |
| KASARA. | 1200 | Thur. | 8 | Mar. 10 a.m. | Cutch Mandvie |
| LHASA ... | 2170 | Frid. | 9 | Mar. 8 a.m. | (direct.) |

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,013 tons, on MONDAY, 5th March calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dalta, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Kowait, Mahomera and Busreh also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th Mar. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 27th March calling at Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,035 tons, on or about 19th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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3rd March, 1906.

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PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

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SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

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Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.
DIRECT LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR ... | F. Mosca..... | 4,119 | 1st Apr. " |
| IMPERATRIX. | G. Ghezzo ..... | 4,194 | 1st May. " |
| IMPERATOR... | F. Mosca ..... | 4,119 | 1st June " |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class | 2nd Class | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE..... | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| FRANZ FERDINAND.... | G. Matcovich ..... | 5943 | 20th March 1906 |
| †‡ AUSTRIA ..... | E. Colledani ..... | 7600 | 9th April " |
| MARQ. ACQUEHEM... | A. Bilaffer ..... | 4766 | 20th " " |
| ‡ PERSIA ..... | P. Craglietto ... | 5894 | 7th May " |
| *‡ FILIPPO ARTELLI. | A. Radonicic.... | 5834 | 9th June " |

*Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE..... | Rs. 400 | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 930, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf,

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| FILIPPO ARTELLI | A. Radonicic..... | 5,834 | 6th March 1906 |

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 51 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

### TO SMOKERS.

SOMETHING NEW
ARDATH TOBACCO'S CO.'S
Astorias, State Express in every kind and Number,
CRAVEN MIXTURE
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Various kinds of
EGYPTIAN AND VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
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Please register your order soon
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NAVAL TAILORS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE, Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY

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VERY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.
PLAIN AND SILVER-MOUNTED.
A NEW VARIETY TO HAND.
*SPECIALLY SELECTED.*

PARTRIDGE CANES, CROOK PIMENTO, BAKU CANE, REAL WHANGHEE, CRUTCH MANORAS, CUMMA ASH, EBONY CROOKS, & OTHER VARIETIES.

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GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, AND CHEDDAR CHEESE.
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ALL KINDS of FRENCH, ITALIAN AND GERMAN STORES.
MARSALA ITALIA (SHERRY) highest awards wherever exhibited.
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WALNUTS ALMONDS AND HAZELNUTS,
GRIGNOLINO CLARET (WINE) a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. Bottles.

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CHOCOLATE TOFFEE
CHOCOLATE ALMOND PASTE, etc., etc.

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From BOMBAY via KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA);
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| From Bombay to | A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. | | B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. | | 2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Single. Rs. | Return. Rs. | Single. Rs. | Return Rs. | Single. Rs. | Return Rs. |
| Suez ..... | 400 | 640 | 320 | ... | 300 | ... |
| Port Said ... | 425 | 680 | 320 | ... | 300 | ... |
| Marseilles or Genoa ..... | 525 | 850 | 450 | 750 | 390 | 590 |
| Liverpool ..... | 550 | 900 | 470 | 770 | 420 | 640 |
| London via Marseilles (overland.) | 600 | 1950 | 525 | *320 | 450 | *675 |
| Karachi..... | 40 | .. | 40 | ... | 40 | ... |

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

| Class. | Steamer. | Tons. | Sailing from Liverpool. | Due at Port Said about. | Due Bombay about. | Leave Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. | † Aston Hall ..... | 4500 | 29th Ja | 12thFeb | 24thFeb | 24th Ma direct |
| A. | † City of Bombay . | 4500 | 9th Feb | 23rd " | 7th Mar | 27th " |
| A. | † City of Manchester | 9100 | 20th " | 1st Mar | 14th " | 20th " |
| B. | † Newby Hall ..... | 7200 | 26th " | 12th " | 24th " | 30th " |

* Bomay direct. † Bombay via Karachi. ‡ Express service

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.),
Agents, LINES ELLERMAN OF STEAMERS
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FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

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A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE
WELL WORTH A TRIAL
Of all dealers, or of
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SOLE AGENTS.

### NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Apply early to
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WHOLESALE AGENTS:
RETAIL SUPPLIERS :—Messrs. BRANDON & Co. Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON Co. Hummum Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B.A., and A. William Heyde, Apply "G." care of "Bombay Gazette."

The "Times of India" in its report of the GREAT FIRE AT LAHORE, says:—"The fire was found by a moderate breeze and was uncheckel for many minutes by any sort of extinguishing appliance."

## "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.

THE FIRE ENGINE OF THE FUTURE AND EVER-READY
MEANS OF PROTECTING LIFE AND PROPERTY.

MORE THAN 75,000 Sold Within Two Years AND OVER 1,000 Actual Fires Extinguished.

THINK THIS OVER SERIOUSLY.

No business house can really afford to be without the protection which the "Minimax" affords, being a ready and easily controlled means of effectually extinguishing an outbreak of fire which might, without its aid, prove a serious conflagration.

NOTE.—We will have much pleasure in answering any enquiry by return of post, or if resident, in or near Bombay, our "MINIMAX" representative will call on you.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### SPECIAL NOTICE TO THOSE INTERESTED.
PHILLIPS & CO. LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA

ARE now SUPPLYING most of the principal RAILWAYS, MUNICIPALITIES NATIVE STATES, MILLS, SCHOOLS, DISPENSARIES, etc, in Western India, with DRUGS, CHEMICALS and APPARATUS, and invite correspondence on the subject.

TENDERS SUBMITTED AND CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN.

PHILLIPS, & Co, have just REMOVED their LABORATORY into a NEW BUILDING which has been built expressly for them to meet the demands of their large Manufacturing business. This Laboratory is fitted up with all the latest machinery and appliances for the proper turning out of

ELEGANT PHARMACEUTICAL Products.
A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.

## JOHN BEGG'S ROYAL LOCHNAGAR WHISKIES
IN FOUR WELL-MATURED BLENDS.

BY Royal Warrant to H. M. KING EDWARD VII, 1901.
" " Her Late Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA, 1843-1900.
" " H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, 1903.

Mofussil orders receive personal and prompt attention.

Can be had in retail from the following firms:—Messrs. MONGINI Bros; PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay and Poona; LEOPOLD & Co., Apollo Bunder; D. C. OOMRIGAR, Crawford Market; BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES; DARA Bros., Bandora near St. Andrew's and at the BANDORA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

SOLE AGENTS :
BOMBAY WINE AGENCY,
147, GIRGAUM ROAD.

## THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.
F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES, of IRON and STEEL, ARRIVED per HANSA LINE s.s. "ARGENFELS," No. 9 Sheds, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments ex-above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

E. Y. WATSON,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 5th March, 1906.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 27th February, 1906.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

AN AGENCY of the above Bank will be OPENED at KARACHI on the 5th instant, under the charge of Mr. J. HINGREIG.

By order of the Court of Directors,

### ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club on FRIDAY, the 9th March, 1906, at 6-30 P.M.

WALTER LANG,
Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 7th February, 1906.

### BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, up to 1 P. M. (Standard Time), on MONDAY, the 19th day of March, 1906, for the CONSTRUCTION of ROADS and PASSAGES with Sewerage, Storm Water Drains and Lighting arrangements in the Kumbarwada District of Scheme III.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c. may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. (1,000) One Thousand, to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash, or Public Securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board,
H. KEMBALL, C. E.,
Trust Engineer.

Trust Engineer's Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, 1st March, 1906.

### BOMBAY 11TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 10TH MARCH, 1906.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6-30 P. M., on MONDAY, 5th instant.

By Order,
CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 1st March, 1906.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the ESTATE of MARY ANNE HOUGHLAND widow of JOHN CHARLES HOUGHLAND late of Bombay, Eurasian Inhabitant deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, who died at Bombay on the 22nd of August, 1905, and Probate of whose Will having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency was granted on the 19th of October, 1905, to EMMA AGNES SMITH, the wife of DAVID SMITH of Byculla Ironworks one of the Executrixes named in the said Will reserving the right of the other Executrix Margaret Connell named therein to come in and apply for probate thereof, are requested to send their claims to the said Executrix Emma Agnes Smith at the office of her Solicitors the undersigned within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the assets belonging to the said estate will be handed over to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice has then been received.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to her are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executrix Emma Agnes Smith.—Dated this 27th day of February, 1905,

SMETHAM BYRNE & NOBLE,
Solicitors for the Executrix
EMMA AGNES SMITH.

### ALL SAINTS DIOCESAN SCHOOL, NAINI TAL.

UNDER the Management of the Sisters of All Saints, assisted by a large staff of experienced and certificated teachers. Visitor The Lord Bishop of Lucknow.

This School will re-open on MONDAY 12th March.

Pupils are prepared for all Government School examinations, as well as for the F. A. of Allahabad University and for the Oxford Higher Local Examination also in Music for the Trinity College certificates.

The Training class for Teachers did exceedingly well in the late Government examinations. Twelve students were sent up, two of whom obtained 1st grade certificates, and all the others 2nd grade. In the High Standard all six girls that were sent up passed, four of them in Div. 1. Those took the 1st, 3rd, 4th, and 6th places in the U. P. Government list.

In the Middle School four out of five passed one being in Div. 1.

For all information apply to the SISTER SUPERIOR.

### SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

ACCELERATED MAIL SERVICE VIA POONA
between
BOMBAY AND BANGALORE,

THE BEST ROUTE FOR COMFORTABLE TRAVEL AND PICTURESQUE SCENERY.

THE MAIL TRAINS of this Company consisting of "BOGIE" Vehicles, of an improved description, RUN between POONA and BANGALORE, by the coolest route through the attractive scenery on the Uplands of the Western Ghats, and in Mysore, connecting at Poona with the vestibuled Mail Trains over the G. I. P. Railway, according to the following timings, and at the fares shown below :—

DOWN TRAINS.

| | | H. M. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay G. I. P. R. | dep. | 15 0 | Time. |
| Poona S. M. R. | arr. | 18 45 | H. M. |
| | dep. | 19 35 | 38 35 |
| Hubli | dep. | 14 27 | |
| Bangalore | arr. | 5 35 | |

UP TRAINS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bangalore S. M. R. | dep. | 22 30 | Time. |
| Hubli | dep. | 12 50 | |
| Poona G. I. P. R. | arr. | 6 20 | H. M. |
| | dep. | 7 5 | 36 20 |
| Bombay | arr. | 10 50 | |

Single journey through Fares in either direction, by { First Class between Bombay and Bangalore, Rs. 46-9-0. Second Class between Bombay and Bangalore, Rs. 23-5-0. Third Class between Bombay and Bangalore, Rs. 9-12-9.

2. There is only one change of Carriages, namely at Poona, on the journey between BOMBAY and BANGALORE. FIRST and SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS intending to travel by the Mail Trains over this Railway from Poona or Bangalore can secure accommodation by booking their berths beforehand, if the Station Master at Poona or Bangalore is advised by letter, or telegram, of the class and number of berths required, and the names of intending occupants.

3. RESERVED ACCOMMODATION. Passengers wishing to have a Reserved Compartment in a First, Second or Third class carriage from Poona on the Down journey through to Bangalore, or from Bangalore on the Up journey through to Poona, should apply to the Station Master of the Station from which required.

The charge for reserved accommodation when secured for the whole distance from Poona to Bangalore or "vice versa" will be as follows :—

For a First Class Compartment, 2 1-2 Single journey fares.

For a Second Class Compartment, 3 1-2 Single journey fares.

For a Third Class Compartment, 6 Single journey fares.

If the number of passengers travelling in a compartment is in excess of the number of fares payable to reserve such compartment, the charge will be made for the actual number that travel.

4. A DINING CAR is run daily on the Mail Trains between Poona and Bangalore in both directions.

W. B. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 15th January, 1906.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

THE following STREETS will be CLOSED to WHEELED TRAFFIC on MONDAY, the 5th instant, after 11-30 P.M., and Tuesday the 6th instant after 2-30, P.M till the TABUT PROCESSIONS have PASSED :—

PAREL ROAD—From J. J. Hospital, Corner to Pydhowni.

PYDHOWNI ROAD—From Parel Road to Khadak.

ESKINE ROAD—From Parel Road to Null Bazar Chowki.

KHOJA STREET—From Null Bazar Chowki to Grant Road.

DOCTOR STREET—From Null Bazar to Suleman Chowki, Grant Road.

GRANT ROAD—From two Tanks to J. J. Hospital Corner.

BAPU HAJAM STREET—Shoghari and Kazi Mohollas.

HUZRIA MOHOLLA—Temkar and Telli Mohollas.

KALKADEVI ROAD—From Money School to Pydhowni, from 3-30 to 5-30 P. M., on TUESDAY the 6th only.

FRERE ROAD—From Carnac Bridge to Modi Bandar after 5 30 P. M., on TUESDAY the 6th only.

L. H. SOUTER,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 1st March, 1906.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
INVITATION OF FRESH TENDERS.
FOR FOOD SUPPLY TO MUNICIPAL CATTLE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the following Articles for 11 months from 1st April, 1906, are invited by the Municipal Commissioner on the sub-joined conditions to which the attention of intending Tenderers is specially drawn. The Tenders will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Standard Time), on MONDAY, the 12 March, 1906.

Tender No. 1.—For Rangoon Oorsed, Gram, Oil Cakes, Matra, Rice, Barley and Salt for the Municipal Bullocks and Mules.

Tender No. 2.—For Hay, Green Grass, Rice Straw and Lucern Grass, Karvi Grass, Guinea Grass and Vegetables for Municipal Bullocks, Heifers and Cows to be supplied in Bombay.

Tender No. 3.—For Hay, Lucern Grass and Rice Straw for Cattle Sheep and Goats at the Municipal Slaughter Houses, at Bandora.

Tenderers have the option of Tendering for all the above supplies (Item 1, 2 and 3) or for any one or more of them. It is however necessary that separate Tenders be submitted for the supplies comprised under Tender No. 1, Tender No. 2, and Tender No. 3.

Alternative rates for the supply of Oorsed (1) as per sample to be inspected in the Office of the Executive Health Officer, and (2) of the quality known as Rangoon Oorsed should be distinctly specified in the Tender.

Printed forms of Tender and conditions of contract, etc., can be obtained on payment of Rs. 1 for each form of Tender at the Office of the Executive Health Officer.

A deposit of Rs. 2,000 in case of item 1, of Rs. 1,500 in case of item 2 and of Rs. 500 in case of item 3 must be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of lodging the Tenders which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or refusal to sign the contract.

Successful Tenderers must pay full stamp duty on their respective contracts and the charges, if any, for executing them. The successful Tenderer or Tenderers will be required to deposit in cash or securities only 2 per cent of the total contract amount. As a further security for the fulfilment of the contract deductions will be made at the rate of 5 per cent up to a limit of 10 per cent on the contract amount from the fortnightly bills to be paid as hereinafter mentioned and these deductions will be added to the original deposits and will be subject to the same conditions and restrictions as regards the original deposits. The securities if paid in cash will bear no interest, but will, at the request of the successful tenderer, be invested in Government or other securities from time to time on conditions to be ascertained from the Chief Accountant.

Payments for supplies received will be made fortnightly on receipt of properly certified bills. The first fortnightly payment will be made after the second fortnightly supply is received in April 1906 and thereafter every fortnight and the payment due for the supplies made during the first fortnight on the contract will be held as security for the due fulfilment of the contract and will be subject to the same conditions as the deposit of 2 per cent of the contract amount and the 5 per cent deductions made from the fortnightly bills.

It will be optional with the successful Tenderers to keep a reserve stock of Oorsed, etc. on hand but they will not be bound in any way to keep a reserve stock sufficient to last for any particular period.

The supplies to be made of the different articles specified above must be all of the first quality according to sealed samples open to inspection in the Office of the Executive Health Officer except in regard to Rangoon Oorsed of which a sample of the quality to be supplied should be forwarded with the Tenders.

Tenderers must distinctly understand that the terms as regards the deposits, etc., stipulated in the Tender forms will not be allowed to be altered either before or after the acceptance of the Tender on the grounds of former precedents or for any other reason.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or Tenders and reserves the right before accepting Tenders of revising such of the rates in the successful Tenders as may appear to be exceptionally high.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Offices,
Bombay, 3rd March, 1906.

### NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public has been REMOVED to No. 25 ESPLANADE ROAD, opposite the Rajabai Tower, on the first floor of the buildings, known as the Agra Bank Buildings.

### CINEMATOGRAPH EXHIBITION.

CRUICKSHANK ROAD.

A SPLENDID CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PICTURES.

THREE REPRESENTATIONS EACH EVENING.

First Performance...7-30 to 8-30 P.M. (Standard Time,)
Second do, ...8-30 to 9-30 do.
Third do, ...9-30 to 10-30 do.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| "Where is my Horse" | Picture | 115 feet. |
| "The Acrobatic Elephant" | | 150 feet. |
| "The Custom House Search" | | 115 feet. |
| "The Christmas Goose" | | 165 feet. |
| "The Phenomenal Hen" | | 210 feet. |
| "A Cheeky Traveller" | | 165 feet. |
| "The Pashas Nightmare" | | 250 feet. |
| "Three Phases of the Moon" | | 150 feet. |
| "Fire Cascades" | | 130 feet. |
| "The Young Tramps" | | 700 feet. |

PROGRAMME No. 2 FROM 8 to 9 P.M.

| | |
|---|---|
| "An Impatient Customer" | 100 feet. |
| "Brazillian Dance" | 130 feet. |
| "School boys practical Joke" | 120 feet. |
| "The Wig" | 130 feet. |
| "A bad Joke" | 80 feet. |
| "The Hairdressers Victim" | 70 feet. |
| "Room please" | 70 feet. |
| "The Troublesome Fishbone" | 100 feet. |
| "The Motor Car and the Cripple". | 130 feet. |
| "My Neighbours Lamp" | 130 feet. |
| "Kids Practical Jokes" | 100 feet. |
| "Vendetta" | 700 feet. |

ADMISSION to each Representation 1st Class, One Rupee,—2nd class 8 annas, 3rd Class 4 Annas.

### BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 9/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Other Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP,—A large consignment of BEDS, with Patent American Spring Mattresses. Apply to M. BRESLAUER and Co., Church Gate Street.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest. Portrait Paintings in oil on Panyaram to Basis a specialty. Hydraulic Lift available. Date's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HAVE you seen the LATEST and BEST PIANO in Bombay? If not go to H. JAPS and Co., 37, Meadows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED a SMART REPORTER with knowledge of Shorthand.—Good address and appearance. Apply Box Care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED—Qualified BINDERS. Apply 555 C/o "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box No. 1231, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 11 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as it was quite new. Mrs LAMERTON Girgaum Bombay."

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moors Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret you've visit, Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bara Board new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12, Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS-SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Rue, Bombay. No. 2, and Mofusil Rs. 10 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1872.

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds &c. Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour, Oil, and other Mills. Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms. Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India. Proficient in Opening New Stations. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "COMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

BACK NUMBERS of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed at all :—Thorough cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, Fatty or windy deficiencies in such a body in 4 to 6 days certain after 15 days' treatment) Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines. Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Benares, Pardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl Pardeo, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 4 Pages of the "Full Budget" also containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Address, &c. in this Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 post free in United Kingdom.

DEWJEE GANJEE & Co., Chowkis No. 3. First Class Furniture or Sale or Hire Inspection respectfully invited.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Monthlies, the National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL
is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your Money will be fully refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Highest grade models, warranted six years.
LATEST MODELS £2.10 to £6
Radie or New Departure Coaster Hubs, Dunlop or Clincher A Won Tyres, Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, Two Speed Gears, etc.
Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the World. We guarantee safe delivery.
200 Second-Hand Cycles all makes, £1 to £2.10
good as new.
Great factory clearance sale at half factory prices.
EARN A CYCLE taking orders from sample machine. Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once for free catalogues and our special offer, using sufficient postage. Typewriters, Sewing Machines, Phonographs, &c., half prices.
MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. C 26.
LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND CHICAGO.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first-class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

STILL UNSURPASSED
THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

Reproduces instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its natural shade.
It is inoffensive and pleasant to apply.
In Case, with Brushes Complete, Rs. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170 Shaikh Memon Street; Near Zoroan Musjid;
Bombay.

## SALES BY AUCTION

### BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

HIGH COURT—O. C. J.
Suit No. 651 of 1900.

Haji Esmail Haji Essop ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Khadzabai, wife of Golam Hossein Soorti, and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Haji Golam Mahomed Azam, the receiver appointed in the above suit, and in pursuance of the order made in the said suit on the 23rd day of November, 1905, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises and places hereinafter mentioned the following shares :—

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th March 1906, at 4 p.m., at the Auction Rooms of the Undersigned, within the Fort.

41 shares in the Sooriee Bara Bazar Company, Limited, bearing Nos. 151 to 191 and 18 shares in the Iron Bazar Company, Limited, bearing Nos. 3353 to 3370.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Receiver's Attorneys or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT LOHAR CHAWL SHAIK MEMON STREET COLBHAT ROAD, BHEYDY BAZAR ROAD, BYCULLA, PAREL, MAHIM AND MEMONWADA.

On TUESDAY the 13th instant at 4 p.m., Standard Time, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagors Madhowrao Kashinath and Vasantrao Madhowrao the following very valuable landed properties :—

PARTICULARS OF SALE.

All that the right, title and interest of Madhavrao Kashinath, and Vasantrao Madhavrao in

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or Government and pension tax ground with the messuage, tenements and dwelling-houses hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being in Bombay, at New Line or Lohar-chawl Street, without the Fort in the Sub-district of Bholeshwar fronting the said Newly admeasurement (630) square yards be the same little more or less registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1142 1143, 365, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Atmaram Wassodewji and others on towards the North by the New Line or Lohar Chawl Street and on or towards the South by the property of Embram Saheb Sydaddy and which dwelling-houses and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 7, and 8.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Pension Tax ground or oart called Tellwady with the messuage tenements and dwelling houses hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate and lying in Bombay at Colbhatta Road without the Fort of Bombay in the subdistrict of Bholeshwar fronting the said Colbhatta Road on the north side thereof and containing by admeasurement 3000 squares yards be the same little more or less registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 62, and 613 and bounded on the East by the property of Parra Laxman Nalgum and that of Vasoodeo Narayanji, on the East by the property of Parsee Manockji and that of Manky Collis, on the north by the property of Church and Cousina Agree, house and Janardhan Shamthate house and on the South by the said Colbhatt Road and which dwelling houses and premises are assessed by the Collector of assessment under No, 11, 12, 14, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of the pension Tax ground with the messuage tenements and dwelling-houses hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate and being in Bombay on the Parsik or Bheudy Bazar Road without the Fort in the subdistrict of Bholeshwar fronting the said Bheudy Bazar Road, on the north side thereof and containing by admeasurement (124) square yards be the same, little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 319, and bounded on the East by the Parel Road, on the West by the Chibda Gully; on the North by the house of Nana Lingayen, on the south by the property of Parsee Edulji, and which dwelling house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 70.

Fifthly.—All that piece or parcel of foras ground with the messuage, tenements and premises standing thereon, situate and being in Bombay at Byculla Road to Parel Road without the Fort in the sub-district of Mazagon, fronting the Byculla Cross Passage, on the West side thereof containing by admeasurement (2,000) square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 76, and bounded on the East by the Byculla Cross Passage, on the West by the G. I. P. Railway, on the North by the property of Peroo Mahomed, and the West by the public drain.

Sixthly.—All that piece or parcel of foras ground situate on the Byculla to Parel Road, in Mazagon sub district, on the West side of the Byculla Cross passage, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No 332, and bounded on the East by the property of Crustajee Ayoon, on the West by the Byculla Cross Passage, on the north by the property of Doming Da. Souza, on the south by the property of Thavar Fazul.

Seventhly.—All that piece or parcel of pension tax and foras ground and garden with the messuage tenement and dwelling-house or Bungalow and outhouses, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate and being in Bombay at Parel to Mahim Road without the Fort, in the Mazgaon subdistrict fronting the said Parel Road, on the east side thereof and containing by admeasurement 33 477 square yards, be the same little, more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 355, 301, 240, 148, 726 and bounded on the East by a public road passage, on the West by the Parel Road on the North by the property of Ganpatrao Sadasewjee and Vithoba Pandurang, on the south by the property of Byramji Pestonji Mehta.

Eighthly.—All that piece or parcel of pension tax and foras ground with the messuage tenement and dwelling house. Temple hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate and being on the Parel Road, on the West side thereof and containing by admeasurement 25,000 square yards be the same both, more or less, registered in the books of the Collector or Land Revenue under No. 540, 542, 543, 590, 592, 38, and bounded on the East by the Parel Road, on the West by the property of Jaode, Penha, on the South by the property of Hassum Buckbhai.

Ninthly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras ground situated and being in Bombay, on the Mahim Road, in the Mazagon, subdistrict fronting a passage leading from the Mahim Road, on the North side of the said passage containing by admeasurement 1755 square yards be the same little more or less registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No 517, and bounded on the East by the property of Nicolas Gonsaly, on the West by the property of Manual Nunes, on the North by the property of Pedro Nenes and Simat De Souza and on the south by a public passage.

Tenthly.—All that piece or parcel of Salt Batty ground situate in Mahim Agar in the Mazagon subdistrict registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 51 and bounded on the East by the Batty ground of Mathews Gomes, on the North by the Batty ground of Manuel Muzello, and on the South by a water course.

Eleventhly.—All that piece or parcel of pension tax ground, situate at Mahim in the Mazagon subdistrict registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1, 12, 114, and 119, and bounded on the East by the property of Ballo Meeya, on the West by the property of Witoba Jugroo Cowles, on the North by the court of Morarjee Trimbukji on the South by the court of Balumbhut Vithul Nalgum.

Twelfthly.—All that piece or parcel of pension tax ground situated and being in Bombay in Memon Wada without the Fort in the subdistrict of Mandvi containing by admeasurement 1900 square yards be the same, little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 572 and bounded on the East by Ramdas Bania's house, on the West by the Public road leading to Meanon Wada, on the north by the house of Abba Memon and on the South by the public Road leading to Musjid Bunder.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesar, Hormasjee, Dinshaw & Co. Solicitors, to the mortgages or to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY the 31st instant at 2 p. m. S. T. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel near the G. I. P. Railway Workshops, the valuable and handsome blackwood, teakwood and bentwood furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware. A first rate walnutwood iron frame piano single and double bedsteads. A 303 Lee speed Sporting Rifle by W. W. Greener, in string case, and a quantity of ammunition, and miniature martial action 320 rifle, takes the Monis tube amunition by the Army and Navy Stores. Several revolvers of different calibre. A few Bilkar trophies consisting of Sambhur Chietul, Buck and Chinkara heads, bear skins, &c. A fine lot of Afghan Match lock guns, swords, spears, daggers, pistols, shields, &c. from the frontier and Africa, A splendid chance for collectors. A hand and treadle sewing machine by Singer and Co. in good order 12 Vols: of the Journal of Decorative Art with work engravings. Cassels Natural History in 6 volumes complete, and other Books. A splendid lot of pucca cane chairs. A choice lot of ferns, plants &c. A very large Fernery which can be taken to pieces and erected elsewhere, etc etc. The property of W Fry Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO,
Bombay, 5th March, 1906.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF A 6 H.P. DE DION ENGINE SINGLE CYLINDER MOTOR CAR.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m. (3 T) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the consernad—

One 6 H. P. De Dion Engine Marquis La Gordon Boly. Paris made, single cylinder, five seated motor car, in perfect working order.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (3. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

1 magic lantern with lens, 1 guitar and 1 waterproof coat.
1 Kodak man's camera by different makers.
1 set glass door cupboards in three pieces.
The property of a Gentleman consisting of sofas cushioned chairs, bentwood chairs, cabinets, hats, and clothes, press, chest of drawers, sideboard, washstand, iron safes, cottage piano by Sandy, iron cots dressing, wash, hand and writing tables, teapoys.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq. Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of M. C. Michilli, an insolvent.—substantial mahogany furniture consisting of blackwood and teak wood writing tables, cupboard counter bentwood and teakwood chairs, easychair, round table, sofa, capping press with stand punkha, benches, cash box, clock safe on stand by Goderej and Boyce, etc.

Also the effects of Sheriff Ibrahim Durim Naaji an insolvent, consisting of four loose bales raw wool, bag of saumoin mattresses and pillows, mahta boxes, chairs carpet, 5 bales tamarind goas hard skin pieces, etc.

Also the effects of Santosh Gopal an insolvent, consisting of sweet meat utensils silver buttons, chain, coins, gold neckornament, etc.

At 3 p.m. S. T.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 singer's lady bicycle.
1 English built baby cart with goat and harness.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 light vis-a-vis.
1 strong built office shigram.
1 strong-built light dog-cart.
One 4 1/2 H. P. Aster engine three seated "challenger" motor car in working orders.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF SHOP FURNITURE BOOKS, ETC.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p. m. (3. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD, and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, next to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., surplus shop furniture of Messrs D. Lukh and Co., (changing shop) consisting of large glass door cupboards, glass show cases stands, tables with drawers, writing tables, albums, dressing cases, gold masonic buttons, books, etc.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 5th March, 1903.

### MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 34, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on FRIDAY, the 9th instant at 3-30 p. m. Standard Time, the materials for removal of the following buildings :—The materials of buildings street Nos. 73-75, 71; 67-69 1,437 43 in Lohar Street.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 5th March, 1903.

FOOTWEAR of the Highest Quality and finish finest Europe Material, easy fit. PRICES MODERATE, unsurpassed for lightness and comfort. Messrs. JOSEPH IVAN & Co., Professional Shoemakers, 13, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

### BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

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FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,332,260.55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

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| Bombay. | Manila. | Singapore. |
| Calcutta. | City of Mexico. | San Francisco. |
| Hongkong. | Shanghai. | Washington, D. C |
| Kobe. | Yokohama. | Canton |
| Cebu. | Penang. | Monterey. |

Panama.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE, 42/48, Church Gate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£110,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 3-30 P.M.
Saturday—10-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£525,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

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|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Delhi, | Cawnpore, | Tuticorin, |
| Lahore, | Bombay, | Colombo, | Zanzibar, |
| Amritsar, | Madras, | Mandalay, | Mombassa. |
| Kurrachee, | Rangoon, | Newera Elya, | Nairobi. |
| Steamer Point, | Aden, | Kandy, | Chittagong. |

FIXED DEPOSITS,

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND.. „ 9,940,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... „ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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| London, | Shanghai, | Port Arthur, | Kobe, |
| Lyons, | Hongkong, | Mukden, | Osaka, |
| New York, | Tientsin | Tairen, | Tokyo, |
| San Francisco, | Peking, | Chefoo, | Nagasaki, |
| Honolulu, | Newchang, | Tieling, | Bombay, |

LONDON BANKERS.

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

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| Hamburg | Ipoh (Perak) | | Hongkong |
| Bombay | Singapore | | Foochow |
| Calcutta | Kwala Lumpor | | Saigon |
| Madras | Bangkok | | Shanghai |
| Rangoon | Batavia | | Tientsin |
| Colombo | Sourabaya | | Hankow |
| Penang | Manila | | Yokohama |
| Thaiping | Cebu (Philippines) | | Kobe |
| Medan, Deli (Sumatra) | | | New York |

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 3-30 P.M.
Saturday—10-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. MAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular And Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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| BANGKOK. | KOBE. | RANGOON |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SAN FRANCISCO. |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |

BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balans if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

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RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

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CURES chronic, Indigestion and Dyspepsia
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IF you are a victim to this direful complaint
DO not wait till to-morrow; send for a bottle now
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Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.


## HIGH COURT.—March 5.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR)
For dismissal

773-05—M B Gadhia—The Advocate General vs Syed Nuruddin and others—Captain and V

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

38-00—Manaklal J and L—Jai Gangabai and another vs The Madras United S and W Co Pestonji R and K—Mead K and Mandit R

49-00—Edgelow G and W—Haji Mahomed Mehdi Malik Tajuvs Arthur David Sassoon and others—Wadia G and Co

250-99—Edgelow G and W—Haji Mahomed Mehdi Malik Tajuvs Sir E D A Sassoon Baronet and others—Wadi G and Co

432-05—Jehangir and S—Ashibai widow vs—Abdoola Haji Mahomed and another—Thakurdas and Co

352-05—Manaklal J and H—Jai Gangabai widow and others vs The New East India Press Co Limited and others—Pestonji R and K B M and Bai Hiralal S

473-05—Kanga and P—Pestonji Shapurji Naraiswala vs Namdeo Alias Rana or Ramchander Koroo Patel and others—Sickell M and R M J and Jamsetji S and L

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.
For Judgement

143-05—Tyabji D and Co—Gordhandas Harjiivandas and others vs Daya Dama and another—Khunderao S and L

For Consent decree.

378-01—Payne and Co—The Holland Bombay Trading Co—vs It M Jassawala and Co—Ardeser H D and Co

442-04—Captain and V—Abdul Rahman Bhaiji and others vs Mahomed Yoonus Hafiz and others—Ardeser H D and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes.

321-05—Payne and Co—Aga Shah Rookh Shah and another vs Goolam Hoosein Dostued and others—Tyabji D and Co

815-03—Khunderao S and L Bhoota Lunnea and others vs Ramrao Mukundrao Morajiand J

104-05—Unwalla P—Damodhar Dadoba Manjri vs Jammabai Alias Jeanbai widow—Madhavji and K

332-05—Payne and Co—Hafizioo widow vs Mahomed Cassum Mepsad—Crawford B and Co (for postponment)

164-01—Ardeser H D and Co—Ebrahimbhoy Karimbhoy Lokson and Nanji vs Kassumbhoy Karimbhoy Nanji K D Shroff

684-05—Khanderao S and L—Jonardhan Bhaskar vs Raoji Vinayekdas Jagunath Thakurdas and Co

345-05—Maganlal J and G—Rahim Valli Mahomed vs C A Ellis and another—In person

711-05—Nadirshaw and G—Bhudilal Mowji vs Morarji Premji and others—Mulla and M

718-05—Mulla and M—Kamruddin Mahomed Ismail vs Lattif Faizo Mahomed and Sons and P

339-05—Ardeser H D and Co—Cowasji Bomanji Bomanbeheram vs Cassam Goolam Hoosein—Maganlal J and G

741-05—Thakurdas and Co—Rassoolji Ebrahimji and another vs Her Linguer—Crawford B and Co

Before the Hon Mr Justice SCOTT
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

786-05—Kanga and P—Ardeser Pestonji Motafram vs J A Balfour and others—Ardeser H D and Co

633-04—K B Mehta—Narayen Hasoo and others vs Ananta Rama—M B Chothia (Not to be called till Thursday.)

667-05—Mehta and D—Hoshat vs Abu Bakar Moledina and another—Mulla and M

326-04-174-6362-04—Pestonji R and K—Abdullabhai Khakibhai and others vs Karimbhoy Lalji Sajan and others Thakurdas and Co

803-05—Madhavji and K—Nagindas Vijbhukandas and others vs Khimji Asaur Virji and and another Thakurdas and Co

574-05—M B Chothia—Dalsukhbhai Fulchand vs Muljl Hunsrv and Co and others

287-05—Thakurdas and Co—Purshotam Vishram and Co—a Manaklal J and H—Bai Gangabai widow and others vs The New East India Press Co Limited and others—Pestonji R and K B M and Bai Hiralal S

153-05—Captain and V—Anandrao Bhai vs Bhagirathibai widow and others—Chitni and M

818-04—Mulla and N—Lawrence Teoira vs Mathew Augeistine Texira—Daphtay F and D

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LAWSON—March 1, at 15, Elliott Road, Calcutta, the wife of R W Lawson, of a son.

McLEOD—February 26, at Dharamsala, the wife of Captain Torquil J McLeod, 1st (P W O) Goorkha Rifles, of a daughter.

RICKETTS—February 25, at Doolha, Basti, the wife of Duncan R Ricketts, of a son.

SCOTT—February 28, at Chetput, Madras, the wife of H R Scott, of a son—Australian papers please copy.

STIRLING—February 27, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain G M H Stirling, D S O, Essex Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DOBSON—BYWATER—February 21, at St George's Church, Naoura, by the Rev J Sharrock, S P G, Joseph Henry Dobson (late 1st Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment), Sergeant Instructor S I R V Rifles, to Ethel Lilian, daughter of Mr and Mrs George Bywater.

OWEN—MUSCROFT—February 20, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev Canon Luckmar, William Courtney Tudor Owen, to Muriel, widow of the late Henry Muscroft.

DEATHS.

DUNHILL—February 24, at Hyderabad, Deccan, of pneumonia, Charles Colin Dunhill, aged 60.

EDGE—February 20, at 30, 32nd Street, Rangoon, Mrs Jane Glover Edge, aged 69.


"Unless we have proteid we die."—Gamgee.

KEMP'S

Protumen

REGD. PURE MILK PROTEID.

PROCESS PATENTED.

Is certified by the "Lancet" to contain 93 per cent. Proteid. From the Purest fresh English Milk. It is the most nourishing substance known, is free from starch or sugar, and is easily digested producing great sustaining power. It contains more Nitrogen than any other food stuff known.

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Kemp & Co Ltd

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.


## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

San rises, 6h. 17m. Sun sets, 6h. 7m. High water, 5-18m. 8·6a. Low water, 0-34m., 6-34a.
Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m. (S. T.)
Grant Medical College annual meeting and distribution of prizes, H E. the Governor presiding, 6 p. m. (S. T.)

REPORTED THEFT AND LOSS.—Mr. J. M. Dunnett, I. C. S. a passenger by the s. s. "Macedonia" reported to the police that on the 25th ultimo while the vessel was between Bombay and Aden, Mrs. Dunnett put a gold ring set with diamonds and valued at £30, in a ring case, which had since then disappeared. Miss Honeybourne, also a passenger by the same steamer reported the loss of £3 from her cabin on the night of the 1st instant. The money was left in the cabin toilet drawer.

DUPED OF HIS ORNAMENTS.—Rajaram Keshow, a resident of Indore, reported to the police that about three weeks ago he came to Bombay and put up in Sirdar Graha Hotel in Sitaram's Buildings. He had with him ornaments valued at Rs. 2,400. On the 22nd ultimo an inmate of the hotel volunteered to sell those ornaments for him. He gave him the ornaments and asked him to leave something as security till his return. The man pointed him out two boxes, saying they were his and they contained money and other articles of the value of those ornaments. The complainant gave him the ornaments, but the man failed to return them to him. His boxes were broken open and found to contain a few copper change to the extent of Rs. 6½ only. The man is being sought after by the police.

## DEATH FROM CONCUSSION OF THE BRAIN.

CURIOUS BHIL CUSTOMS.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell have disposed of an appeal case, in which Narotia Deva, a Bhil, had been convicted by Mr. G. D. Madgaokar, Sessions Judge of Broach, of causing grievous hurt to Ukla Nanu another Bhil, on 7th December, at Jumbusar, and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. The evidence showed that there were certain marriage festivities going on; immoderate drinking and dancing was indulged in by the Bhils attending it after the caste-dinner had been over. Accused had a quarrel with the deceased, who had married the cast off wife of one Vajiria, of Amod, without paying compensation to Vajiria for it, for to Vajiria's friend who was the accused, on the ground that it was Vajiria's fault in driving away the woman from home, and no compensation was required to be paid owing to this circumstance. Accused made a grievance of it; it rankled in his mind. He sought for Dhuru, who was Ukla's brother, and asked him where Ukla was, Dhuru replied: What business is it of yours to put such a question? Accused, who had drunk too much at the time, became enraged beyond control by what he considered to have been an open offence. He so violently assaulted Dhuru that there was great trouble before he could be separated. Then shouldering his "dang," a Bhil's weapon, a thick stick shod with iron hoops and rings, he went out. On meeting Ukla, he raised the "dang," and with two hands delivered on his head a mighty blow. Ukla fell and became speechless, he never recovered the use of his speech, and later died of concussion of the brain. Ukla had no external marks of injury except a swelling; this was due to the force of the blow having been in some measure lessened by the turban Ukla had been wearing at the time. Sojal went in search of the accused; he found him outside his house standing with the "dang" shouldered. Remarked the Sessions Judge, the motive seemed to him to have been trifling; accused was in drink, and he did not commit the offence with the knowledge or intention to cause death. Hence the sentence. Accused, in his petition to the High Court, submitted that it was a false case trumped-up against him out of enmity. As the Judge and the assessors had agreed in adjudging him guilty, the Judges of the High Court dismissed his appeal summarily.


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## SUIT BY A VYSHNUAV MAHARAJ.

A WILL BY A VYSHNUAV DEVOTEE.

ON Saturday, in the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Batchelor delivered judgment in the suit, Shriman Goswami Tikayet Shri 108 Govardhanlalji, Girdharji, Maharaj of Nathdwar, Bombay, and other places against Govindji Parmanand and another, relating to the construction of a will made by a Vyshnuav devotee named Ranchordas, deceased. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. V. S. Bhandarkar, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunkar, Kanga and Girdharilal, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Strangman and Mr. D. N. Babadurji, instructed by Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., appeared for the defendants, who were the executors appointed under the will of Puribai, widow of Ranchoddas. The Tikayet of Nathdwar, who is the plaintiff in the case, is a very wealthy high-priest of the Vyshnuav community of India, owning villages, lands, and lakhs of rupees of annual income from Vyshnuav devotees; he has one of the highest marks of distinction as a spiritual lord, in the figure "108," always written with his name; in other respects he is recognised and honoured as a prince by many native rulers of distinction.

In his judgment, Mr. Justice Batchelor said: There were two simple questions in the suit: What estate was taken by Puribai, widow of Ranchoddas, under her husband's will? Was it an unlimited estate, or was it only a widow's estate? This point did not appear susceptible of very much argument. The property was a house worth Rs. 30,000, and the presumption was that, being immovable property, Puribai only took a widow's estate in it, in the absence of clear words giving her a larger estate. On looking at the will, no express words were found in it to give her an absolute estate; but, on the contrary, there were words limiting the estate. Ran the will thus: "As long as my wife is alive, so long the house belongs to her; after her demise, should there be any child of mine," then there was a gift made to that issue; should there be no such child, then there was a gift-over to "Shri Nathji," the idol of Vishnu, whose high-priest the Tikayet was. From this language, it appeared that the testator intended to express, and had, in fact, expressed, that his widow should take only a widow's estate in the house. Mr. Babadurji had relied in clause 8 of the will, which directed that the assets mentioned should be spent in "Dharma," or for a religious purpose, rendered the above conclusion uncertain for a moment; but when regard was had to the particular wording of the clause 8, and to the general scheme of the will, it must be held that the clause in question referred to movable property, because it did not deal with the immovable property, directly and specifically, as clause 1 did with the house. The testator died without leaving any child; therefore, the gift-over to the charity took effect. It followed that Puribai had no power to dispose of this property by will. Defendants, who were the executors under the will of Puribai, had raised the second question: Whether they should not be recouped all costs, charges, and expenses, duly incurred by them in connection with the house in the course of the administration of Puribai's estate? This question must be answered in the negative. Their position was of executors of a will, which so far as it was concerned at present was a void will; therefore, they must have recourse to the estate of Puribai for the recoupment of charges they might have met. Decree for the plaintiff. As to costs, though a great deal was to be said for Mr. Bhandarkar's contention that the defendants should pay their own costs, they should not be dealt with harshly; at last, out of regard to the possible ambiguity in the will itself. Costs of all parties were consequently allowed from the estate of Ranchoddas. By consent it was ordered that all expenses on the following heads would be recouped by the plaintiff to the defendants:—Government assessment; Municipal charges or, income-tax. By agreement between the parties, this decree was not to be executed by the plaintiff until he obtained letters of administration with the will annexed to Ranchoddas's estate. Then was necessary to appoint a Receiver; Parmanandas Pranvalabhdas was appointed, without security, and without remuneration; he was empowered to file suits to recover arrears of rent, and if necessary, to recover rents accruing due in future.

## THE CHOLERA IN THE NEPAL TERAI.

A correspondent writes to the "Pioneer" from Camp Thori on Feb. 23 says, who would have thought after all the weeks and months of real hard work everything should have come to nought, but this is what has happened, and there is no getting over the fact. A few days ago all was bustle and excitement, camping grounds were being cleared, tents pitched, and the Resident's band of men, office, soldiers and servants were straining every nerve to make H. R. H. the Prince of Wales's visit to the Nepal Terai a success in all senses of the word. The camping ground was an ideal one, the Prince's tents and those of his Staff having been pitched on a wooded plateau overlooking the lower Nepal hills and showing glimpses here and there of the higher snowy peaks beyond. The rest of the camp (including kitchen, servants, sepoys and post office tents) was immediately below this plateau and stretched out through half a mile or so of jungle towards the Railway line—one should say the Station, but the level piece of ground where the train stopped could hardly be honoured by this name. At the same time it is it must in justice be added that the Bengal and North-Western Railway officials and men worked their hardest and opened up the Railway long before originally intended so as to be of use during the Royal visit here. A road had been made between the Railway line and camp, by which visitors were to have ridden up on elephants, and Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamsher, the Prime Minister, had a special carriage sent from Calcutta for his Royal Highness's private use.

The Maharaja and his following of 10,000 men, most of whom were to assist in some way or other towards the Prince's pleasure and comfort, had arrived near our camp, officers and officials were coming daily; the telegraph and postal arrangements were completed; elephants from as far off as Assam and many other distant Indian stations had marched up to Thori to assist some six or seven hundred others collected by the Nepal Darbar. Hopes for good shikar were at their highest; shikaries tying up kills all over the near-lying jungles (we even went so far as having two tigers prowling about our own camp;) and there was every prospects of having if not the best shoot ever known in Nepal, at least one that would come up to everyone's highest expectations when one word was breathed and the whole aspect changed. It was Cholera. The disease had broken out in the Maharaja's camp. The Resident and Residency Surgeon held long consultations together; urgent telegrams were sent and received almost hourly; visits to the Maharaja and his camp, four miles off, the disease broke out took place; and in three days our hopes had fallen from highest anticipation and excitement to the deepest depression and disappointment. Efforts were made to prevent the epidemic spreading, and it was hoped for a time that a shoot on a smaller scale might possibly be arranged but the disease spread among the mahouts (the special man Jamak selected to drive the Prince's own elephant being among the first to succumb), and after several days it was seen to be hopeless. Tents were pulled down and furniture stacked in dismal heaps, officials were dismissed and men from uninfected areas sent away. Guards were placed on rivers and streams, and the Resident and Residency Surgeon only remained with a small party of sepoys and a hundred followers or so, who had drunk from streams of water known to have contaminated by sick men from the Maharaja's camp, and who were being kept in quarantine until the Residency Surgeon deemed it safe to allow them to return to their homes.

Needlessly our sympathies turn at once to the Maharaja who had been doing all in his power to make the intended shoot a success in every way, who had not spared his time or money in order to entertain His Royal Highness in truly princely fashion. The Prince himself, as we know, had his disappointment to bear, but this must have given way to concern for the sufferers from cholera and sympathy for the Maharaja.

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## AUTOMOBILE NOTES.

THE MOTOR AS A FIGHTING MACHINE.

IT was at the Paris Salon of 1903 that the first demonstration was seen of the value of the motor-car as a fighting unit. On that occasion a C.G.V. armoured car was exhibited, furnished with a quick-firing gun mounted in the tonneau. There were rumours, too, of an armoured car being used in Manchuria during the Russo-Japanese war, and it is possibly the opportunities presented for the employment of motors in that campaign which has led to the recent order from Russia for a number of motor forts. In the first of these, exhibited last week in Paris, the chassis employed is the current 1906 type of C.G.V. car of 30-h.p., but with greatly strengthened frame axles of course and special gearing means is adopted, too, whereby the engine can be started from the driver's seat. Pneumatic tyres are used, fitted with steel-studded leather covers, but differing from the normal type of tyres in that special inner-tubes carrying a kind of tyre cement are employed. When a puncture occurs it is fondly hoped that the cement will retard the leakage of air for a sufficient number of minutes to allow of the vehicle being driven out of range. The most important part is, of course, the carriage, and this is of steel plate of sufficient strength and thickness to withstand a Lebel bullet at 400 yards without suffering penetration. The back part of the carriage is in the form of a turret, provided, of course, with a quick-firing gun. The gun, however, is placed so high that it must unduly raise the centre of gravity of the machine. On each side of this motor-fort iron folded troughs are carried, and these can be laid down and utilised as bridges to enable ditches and small breaks in the ground to be traversed. The vehicle has been very carefully inspected by the military authorities in France, who are fully alive to the possibilities possessed by the motor-car as a weapon of offence. Austria has long been employing motor-cars in military manœuvres, whilst Germany on one occasion hired fast racing cars for the conveyance of military despatches. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the War Office authorities in this country are alive to the possibilities of the militant motor.

It has been decided that the tyre trials instituted by the Automobile Club are to include not only ordinary pneumatic tyres of various descriptions, but also many types of leather non-skid devices. If, however, as is reported, the three principal firms, viz. Dunlop, Michelin, and Continental, decline to participate, the contest will be shorn of much of its interest. It will, indeed, closely resemble the play of Hamlet with the part of the Prince of Denmark omitted. It is easy to understand that tyre-makers are a little diffident as to embarking on this test. From the existing stock of a manufacturer the Club Committee select the tyres which are to be used, in order that none but ordinary standard types may compete. A hundred pounds has to be paid for the privilege of competing at all, and cars and drivers must necessarily be provided by the tyre makers. As a matter of fact, the probability of any particular tyre coming through a test of four thousand miles without sustaining pretty serious damage is very remote. In reality it becomes greatly a question of sheer luck, and nothing else. I have personally used pneumatic tyres for nearly a twelve-month free from puncture; on the other hand, I have had two go wrong inside of twenty minutes. A test, to be of any value to the public, should, I suggest, depend chiefly on the fact of the general efficiency of the tyre after running such a great distance as these trials will entail; it is not right that it should be heavily penalised by sustaining punctures from nails, &c., which no tyre as yet constitude is capable of resisting.

The relative value of the points to be taken into consideration in making the awards will be: 1.—(a) Reliability, as shown by freedom from puncture. N.B.—From the two hundred and forty bad marks which will be imposed for each puncture or burst 1 per cent. will be deducted for every minute occupied in repair or replacement below sixty minutes. (b) Durability as shown by the running cost per ton-mile. N.B.—This cost will de made up as follows: Cost of outer covers used or part

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# The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1906.


## THE FASCINATION OF PARLIAMENT.

OLD men and young, clever men and dunces, strong men and weak, capable and incompetent, suitable and unsuitable, all seem to suffer sooner or later from a desire to enter the House of Commons, and it is not easy to account for the indiscriminate manner in which the complaint makes victims. Surely, one would think the retired Anglo-Indian, after long service under a tropical sky, would be content to sit at home and enjoy his pension to the full, that after having been paid —and grumbled at his pay—for serving his country for so long he would have no inclination to enter upon a period of gratuitous service. But this class, more than any other, seems to strive after Parliamentary honours, and we see them fighting election after election spending the money they have earned after such labour and risking whatsoever physical health is left to them, soliciting the suffrages of a lot of people whom they know nothing and who know nothing of and care nothing for them. Mr. Michael MacDonagh philosophises over the subject in the new "Monthly." He reminds us that the number of men in the House of Commons without social or political ambition is remarkably large, men who are absolutely unknown outside their constituencies. They are in Parliament, strange as the statement may appear, for their health. During the day they are engaged in the direction of great industrial and commercial undertakings, or the management of banks, and in the evening they go down to St. Stephen's, which they rightly regard as the most interesting place in the world, for that rest and solace which comes with a change of scene and occupation. Many old men, who have spent themselves in trade or finance, take to politics in the evening of their days as a mild relaxation and a means of prolonging life. We suppose the retired Anglo-Indian must be included in this class. For it not only gives them mild occupation, but also a little of the importance among their fellow-men of which they enjoyed so much in this country and rescues them from the social oblivion into which so many of them sink on return to the land of their birth.

It is a soothing existence, says Mr. MacDonagh. Old men seem to grow younger every day of their Parliamentary life, and as Disraeli once said to a friend who had just entered the House of Commons : "You have chosen the only career in which a man is never old. A statesman can feel and inspire interest longer than any other man." A seat in the House of Commons, observes Mr. MacDonagh laconically, does not of course make a statesman ; but, as a general proposition, there is much truth in Disraeli's saying —old men find the fountain of youth in the halls of Parliament. Without explaining the matter very lucidly, the writer asserts that Parliamentary life has a fascination which few men, having breathed its intoxicating atmosphere, can successfully withstand. Its call is irresistible. They pine to return to it again. Even the old war-worn agitators who have voluntarily resigned, long for the shoutings of the rival political parties and the trampings through the division lobbies. To the new member there is the gratification of having won the trust of a large body of men. There is the sense of power and influence of the legislator. The glittering letters "M. P." after his name are not only a source of natural pride to the representative, but a mark for the deference of others. They add, moreover, to his social consequence. Doors of circles hitherto closed to him are opened wide. Even his business is advertised. To the lawyer a seat in the House means more briefs. Though no longer the best club in London, its attractions as a club are great and, although the "unclubbable man" may make himself objectionable by his very presence, there is a sufficiently large number of one's own kind to enable one to be as exclusive as one wishes, even among members of one's own party. Moreover, it is found that many members of Parliament derive pleasure and excitement even from their worries and vexations which are numerous.

The tribulations of a member of Parliament must be taken into account before a man who can afford to become a candidate seeks nomination. These are to-day just as great as they were in Cobden's time when he described his morning letter-bag : "First, half the mad people in the country who are still at large, and they are legion, address their incoherent ravings to the most notorious man of the hour. Next, the kindred tribe who think themselves poets, who are more difficult than the mad people to deal with, send their doggerel and solicit subscriptions to their volumes with occasional requests to be allowed to dedicate them. Then there are the Jeremy Diddlers, who begin their epistles with high-flown compliments upon my services to the millions and always wind up with a request that I will bestow a trifle upon the individual who ventures to lay his distressing case before me. To add to my miseries, people have now got an idea that I am influential with the Government and the small place-hunters are at me." The ordinary elector seems to believe that he and he alone secured the return of the local "M. P." and he fails to see that his representative deserves any gratitude or thanks for his services in Parliament. The elector will write and demand an appointment, a loan or a gift. He will ask the Member to assist him in bringing out a patent which is to make his fortune. He will beg a testimonial for his mixtures and lotions and lozenges and if the member is a lawyer the constituent will expect him to give a legal opinion gratis. The sane and righteous are said to give the "M. P." even more annoyance than the knavish and crazy. And the more he pays heed to them, the greater are the demands. Then the ordinary "M. P." has no liberty. He must for ever be at the beck and call of the Whips. He must keep quiet when he is burning to unburden himself of his views, and he must remember when his party is in power, that he is the most useful member who never speaks and is ever at hand to vote when the division bells ring. A thousand and one discomforts have to be counted and as many disappointments. But there is never a lack of candidates for Parliament whose prospects of success are almost hopeless.

AMERICAN TRUSTS. It would appear that the American Trusts and the huge amounts of capital manipulated by these agencies ceased last year to show a further growth and even exhibited a tendency to contract. In these companies as is the case in Banks, the deposits constitute the main basis of the operations, the subscribed capital forming but a small portion of the total amount of capital turned over. A careful analysis by the "Commercial and Financial Chronicle" has shown that the available resources at the beginning of this year were one thousand three hundred and twelve million seven hundred and ninety-nine thousand one hundred and thirty dollars of which deposits alone amounted to about one thousand and fifty-five million dollars. During the past eight years there has been a remarkably steady increase in the deposits in the trusts amounting to nearly one hundred million dollars each year on the three hundred and eighty-three millions of 1898. In 1903 the total was 823·8 millions as compared with 807·1 millions in 1904, but in 1905 there had been a sudden jump up to one thousand one hundred and twenty-seven millions. The decrease last year of seventy-two millions is not surprising. The previous growth had been abnormal, nearly forty per cent in a year, and some reaction was only natural, especially when assisted by the many adverse circumstances which affected the financial market last year. Amongst these reactionary influences were the tension of the money market, and the consequently high discount rates, during 1905. The rate of interest on deposits allowed by the trust companies runs from about 2 to 3½ per hent, and the outside rates were maintained for a considerable period well above the trust companies' maximum rates, causing deposits to be withdrawn for more profitable employment. This strikes us as one of the weaknesses of the trust companies. Their revenues proceed from the profits of investments in certain enterprises, and the capital value of such investments tends to be less and the net income from them to be less, so far as they are not at fixed rates, as the cost of floating capital increases, while at the same time the investment resources of the trust companies tend to decrease by the withdrawal of deposits.

Another influence tending last year to reduce trust company deposits was the legislative investigation into the affairs of the leading New York life insurance companies and the reorganisation of the managements of the three largest of these companies. It appeared that the insurance companies kept as deposits in trust companies and banks, directly or indirectly controlled by them, much larger amounts of uninvested cash than were necessary for meeting the emergencies of their own legitimate insurance business. Taking into account the largely speculative nature of the trust companies' business, such a practice was manifestly unsound as a basis of life insurance, and the criticism to which the disclosures gave rise resulted therefore in a large withdrawal of insurance company deposits from the trust companies. It cannot be denied however that the past year was a profitable one for the trust companies. The more fortunate were even able to show an increase, especially those in New York where there is a steadily growing tendency to invest in real estate. This, while excellent for the investors in the Trusts, is by no means reassuring for those whose capital is otherwise employed and an early solution to the question which is agitating the United States is desirable. This steady growth of Trusts can only result in a complete locking-up of business and placing the capital of the nation in the control of a few, who judging by past experience are unworthy of the confidence reposed in them. The Insurance scandals of the latter half of last year should be sufficient indication of the methods of those who can afford to spend fabulous sums for a purpose which in the end amounts to losing the little to gain the much, so much that ultimately the initial bribe appears insignificant. Progress of such operations can only lead to a corruption of the whole political machinery and every country in the world must view with apprehension the vesting of what amounts to national power in the hands of a few, who have won the power by means often otherwise than creditable, and not by the voice of the people.

HOME v FACTORY LABOUR. WHILE some countries are in favour of cottage industries and discourage workers from rushing to the towns in search of employment, Berlin has been holding an exhibition for the express purpose of demonstrating the inferiority of home labour to factory-work. Samples of articles made in both places were shown, and data supplied of the wages paid for each. Starvation rates seem to be the rule, according to "Continental Correspondence," for most things, for example, for the card board articles and artificial flowers made at home, and the view was supported by this exhibition that the health of the family is seriously injured by undertaking the making of large numbers of articles in the dwelling. The worst paid trades under such conditions are the cigar, toy and embroidery sections, though there is, even in these, much divergence in the rates in different localities, a penny an hour being earned in one place and from seven to ninepence in another. The legislation that is in force in regard to factory work in Germany is in theory held to better the condition of the factory hand as compared to that of the home-worker, for the former is compulsorily insured against sickness and break down. The hours of labour for women and children in factories are limited by law, whereas there is nothing to stop them working as long as they can hold out at home. The Secretary of State in Prussia who is responsible for the legislation protecting workpeople stated in the Reichstag that employers evade such restrictions by allowing their people to shift the work to their homes thus saving themselves the burden of expenditure on preserving the health of their hands. But new laws will be introduced to turn this difficulty, and a "Union of Home Workers" is about to be established which will draw up, in consultation with employers, a scale of fair remuneration for work done in the home.

COLONEL BIRDWOOD, Military Secretary to Lord Kitchener, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to the King.

MR. CRUMP, the Political Officer, reads the Government terms to the Mahsud Jirga, which is about to assemble.

MR. DAVID YULE, head of the firm of Messrs. Andrew Yule and Company, left London, on Friday for Calcutta.

COLONEL MEADE, Resident Baroda, proceeds home on seven months' leave, Colonel Ravenshaw, from leave officiating.

LORD KITCHENER attends the St. Patrick's Dinner at Calcutta, on the 17th instant. Sir Louis Dane has been asked to preside.

CAPTAIN FITZERALD will be the agent for Kathiawar to His Excellency the Governor in place of Colonel Kennedy retiring shortly.

SIXTEEN thousand rats have been killed in Calcutta, during the past two months, the Health Authorities paying two annas a piece for them.

THE Shapa, the Tibetan dignitary, who is on his way from Lhassa to Calcutta, has arrived at Chumbi. He experienced two days, blizzard on the march.

MR. MARSHALL, Director-General of Archæology, is, at present, engaged in some interesting excavation work among the Buddhist ruins at Rajagriha, north-east of Gaya.

SANCTION has been given for the employment of four additional officers on military farms from the 1st April next, thus raising the establishment to fourteen officers.

COLONEL WATKIS, Deputy Secretary, Military Department, is according to the Pioneer likely to be posted to Poona as Deputy Adjutant-General, Western Command.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Elphinstone, under the Command of Lieutenant M. W. Farewell, R. I. M., arrived in harbour yesterday, from Port Blair, which port she left on 23rd February, with Lieutenant R.B. Featherston and 2 deck passengers.

AMONG the passengers, who proceeded to Europe, on Saturday by the P. and O. Co.'s Mail steamer Arabia, were :—Lord Vernon, Sir W. Cooper, Sir E. and Lady Cable, the Honble Miss P. Bruce, Captain Lord Temple-Black Hamilton, and Baron Grunau.

THE Maharaja of Bhowanagar has returned to his capital from district. He suffered a heavy loss while at Chhapra village near Jesur. A temporary stable was erected which took fire resulting in the total distruction of the building and seven horses worth Rs. 20,000.

DURING the Royal Visit to Quetta, this month, the Khan of Khelat, the Jam of Las Beyla and the Baluch Sardars will attend to do honour to the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness will proceed to New Chaman on the 15th instant, to present colours to the 27th Baluch Light Infantry.

THE recent fall of snow in the North of India, has been exceptionally heavy for the time of year. The schools at Naini Tal have added a week to their holidays to avoid bringing the children from the plains into such abnormally bitter weather. Seven days will give time for the snow to disappear.

LORD HAWK who has been travelling in Kathiawar has played a several cricket matches at Rajkote. A special train conveying Lord Hawk, Prince Ranjitsingjee and Captain Barthon, the Political Agent at Gohilwad, has left for Verawal, whence they will go to Talala, a village in the Gir district for some lion shooting.

THE present Moharrum festival will be a season of some disquietude at Fyzabad, where the relations of Sunnis and Shiahs have for some time past been somewhat strained. The case against the Shiah preacher, which was mentioned in a Fyzabad letter some little time back, has just terminated in his conviction and sentence to a fine of a thousand rupees, and the effect produced upon the feelings of the two communities by this incident will not tend to mutual forbearance during the days when that quality is so particularly in demand.

THE Madras Government have issued a handy little "Manual of Famine Administration," prepared "under authority" by Mr. A. H. Morin, P. W. D. it is published by the Government Press at the low price of 4 as. The object of this Manual is to supplement the more detailed and technical instructions of the Famine Code, and enable officers with no previous experience of famine administration to obtain a general idea of the duties required of them in its various phases. A close reference to the Famine Code will only be necessary to ascertain the detailed procedure called for at particular stages of relief operations.

LORD CURZON as an independent at Home is evidently not quite the same person as Lord Curzon the Viceroy in India. He is scandalised, says the "Pioneer", now that such a measure as the Army Administration scheme should be coming into effect without previous submission to the House of Commons. But as long as he was in Office he never betrayed any anxiety to take the judgment of Parliament upon his projects. The partition of Bengal, for example, was that referred to parliamentary consideration : or is it the case that it was only heard of in England when it had become an accomplished fact, and could only be mentioned in the House of Commons at all through the accident of a formal Indian Bill requiring confirmation on the last day of the Session ? Continued agitation against the partition is rightly deprecated on the ground that it keeps alive bitterness over a decision that is now past recall. Is it any more useful to commence a campaign against the military settlement now that at last its terms have been arranged ? When Lord Curzon quarrels with Mr. Morley for not overturning Mr. Brodrick's plan from top to bottom, he seems moreover to be strangely forgetful that this change which he stigmatises as disastrous was accepted by himself. The public, however, cannot have forgotten that he did accept the scheme, and that his resignation turned on quite a different matter. The reservations and safeguards which he was content to take from Mr. Brodrick amounted to very much less than the modifications now introduced by Mr. Morley. And yet Lord Curzon is angry with Mr. Morley, and considers that he has betrayed the interests of the country. But consistency was never the strong point of our late distinguished ruler.

## H.M.S. DREADNOUGHT.

### THE FINEST WARSHIP IN THE WORLD.

A PLEA was made the other day by one whose sympathies were evidently with the dockyards that H.M.S. Dreadnought, which the King is to launch at Portsmouth, is not only "Service" designed but "Service" built. The intention was, of course, to convey the impression that the vessel owes nothing of her greatness to any of the contractors whose names appear on the Admiralty list. To a certain extent the statement is misleading. Sir Philip Watts, K.C.B., Director of Naval Construction, has certainly designed the Dreadnought to meet naval requirements formulated by a committee on design. Further, Sir Philip was in the dockyards before he went to Elswick. It is, however, to state the truth offensively to ignore the fact that but for the experience in warship building which he gained on the Tyne we might never have seen the Dreadnought at all. To claim that the vessel is Service built is even less reasonable. All that the Service is doing is to put her together. Cammell, Laird, and Co. have sent her armour plates from Sheffield. Her guns and gun mountings have been contributed by other equally eminent contractors. Auxiliary machinery has come from a score of private engineering specialists. Just as Fairfield, or Clydebank, or any other of the contract yards would work these into a ship Portsmouth has worked them into the Dreadnought. To tell the truth, Portsmouth has in this matter of the Dreadnought been more dependent on the contractor than any private yard, with the possible exception of Elswick, has need to be. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co. do not make propelling machinery. The Dreadnought's Parsons turbines have been made by Vickers, Sons, and Maxim, Limited, of Barrow, and her Babcock and Wilcox water-tube boilers as well. So that practically all the "Service" has done is to make a skeleton for the despised contractor of fill in.

Even the talk of a shipbuilding record in putting the skeleton together is misleading. The Dreadnought, we are told, has had 8,000 tons of material worked into her in four months, and in sixteen months she will be ready for the pennant. There is nothing in that. At least half-a-dozen private yards could do that sort of thing if money were no object and delivery of guns and armour were guaranteed. Armour is not the difficulty it once was—not the difficulty it was in, say, 1889, when no more than 8,000 tons could be made in a year in this country. British makers of armour plate can now "do" 40,000 tons in a year, which is the chief reason, probably, for the reduction of the time for building ships from three to two years. The fact is that, measured as the Admiralty is measuring the time of the Dreadnought's construction, there is nothing astonishing in the achievement at all. It may be a dockyard record, but to compare the performance with private yard performance is unwise.

The thing about the Dreadnought of which Britons ought to be proudest is that she is a British ship in conception, in design, and in construction. If the curious wish of the Admiralty were respected we should go about speaking in whispers of her, or not at all. It is impossible, of course, to do that in an age like this, so that in rapidly tracing out her development we must piece the Dreadnought together. To fear the effect of this abroad is to assume that the foreign naval architect has no habit of independent the thought Of course he has. Is not an Italian, Colonel Cuniberti, given the credit by some authorities of this new heavily armed ship which Sir Philip Watts has produced ; Sir Philip, however, is in no way indebted to the foreigner. He has been for big fast, heavily armed ships from the first, and he has not been solitary amongst British naval architects in the holding of this view. Some time before the Asahi was built on the Clyde for Japan a ship with a single armament of 12in. guns was proposed to Tokio. Tokio, however, following our actual development, faithfully declined the project. Whitehall was steadfast to Sir William White's development of the battleship, which put high value on secondary armaments ; and when Sir Philip Watts submitted the original design of the Lord Nelson and the Agamemnon their tenacity was unshaken. The Lord Nelson and the Agamemnon, which are building at present on the Clyde and the Tyne, are not the ships which Sir Philip originally designed. But undoubtedly they stand in the true line of progress to the Dreadnought. The King Edwards—the last of Sir William White's battleships—carry four 12in., four 9·2in., and ten 6in. guns on a displacement of 16,350 tons ; the Lord Nelsons four 12in., ten 9·2in. and no 6in. guns on a displacement of about 16,500 tons, and the Dreadnought ten 12in. guns on a displacement of about 18,350.

Compared the development of the battleship abroad with this development, and you will realise at once how truly British the Dreadnought is. In length she is probably—no official figures are available, of course—480 feet and in beam 82 feet. Her displacement taken out in this way because the draught of a battleship may not be more, considering the depth of the Suez Canal, than 28 feet. The King Edwards draw 26 3/4 feet of water, and the Lord Nelsons 27 feet. The real problem of the Dreadnought is, of course, the binding of the hull into a structure sufficiently strong to withstand the shock of a number of heavy guns fired simultaneously. How this has been solved is impossible adequately to explain in a newspaper article, and even with the aid of a cross section it would be difficult to convey the exact impression. Quite evidently, however, the abolition of the secondary armament has helped the designer by giving the weights he has had to accommodate some degree of uniformity. It is a "simpler" hull, so to speak. In fact, the whole internal arrangement of the ship has the strength of a new simplicity—an untried simplicity also, it has to be admitted. Some weight has also been saved by the use of turbines instead of reciprocating engines, but the chief gain of the turbine is in economy.

The disposition of the armour is very like that of the Lord Nelson. The unprotected area, that is to say, continues to decrease. This taken in conjunction with the gradual perfection of Krupp armour, indicates less and less vulnerability. As a matter of fact the Dreadnought in her completed state will be superior to her armament. She will be able to take a harder knock than she gives, but in both giving and taking she will excel everything in existence. The belt is 12 inches in thickness and the sides above it eight inches.

What thickness of armour protects the guns is beyond my knowledge at present. Indeed, this and the placing of the guns are about the most carefully guarded of all the secrets. There is talk of mounting two of the guns training ahead and two of the guns training astern at a greater height than pairs in the ordinary positions. The Americans are doing something like this in their new ships. The need for such an arrangement in a ship with only ten big guns is not very clear.

To return, however, to her protection, it may be noted that 5 3/4 inches of Krupp steel, is equal to 7 1/2 inches of Harvard steel, 12 inches of steel-faced iron-backed armour, and 15 inches of iron armour. The Dreadnought's belt, that is to say, is slightly better than two feet and a half of the armour with which we experimentally clad the Warrior fifty years ago. The penetrative power of the guns has, of course, increased proportionately. For fifty years there has been continual warfare between gun and armour, and so long as men prefer the arbitrament of war to other means of adjusting differences the battle will proceed. Taking a line through the Dreadnought, the armour appears to hold the advantage at the moment—on paper, at any rate. There is no underestimating the deadly effect of an armament of ten 12in. guns of the newest make. There is danger, however, of overestimating it. It is wild nonsense, for instance, to calculate how many tons of shell ten 12-inch guns firing two shots a minute will put into an enemy's ship so many thousand yards away in a given time. Such an armament as that of the Dreadnought is given to men to be used intelligently. The King Edward's recent battle practice was intelligent use. Steaming at a speed of 15 knots, she fired eleven shots from her four 12in. guns at a target 3 1-2 miles distant and hit it ten times. What is hoped is that the Dreadnought will make as effective use of her greater armament.

(Concluded on page 7.)

# AFFAIRS AT ALGECIRAS.

## A COMPROMISE PROBABLE.

### PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 3.

An authoritative German statement indicates that a compromise is probable at Algeciras.

The Algeciras Conference has adopted the scheme for a State Bank drafted by the Committee, being a sort of compromise between the French, German and Moroccan schemes, but incomplete, several important points being reserved for further discussion.

Sir Arthur Nicholson proposed that the Conference should consider the Police Question in Committee on Monday, while the Bank Question is officially before the Conference.

Germany, Austria and Morocco voted against this.

## FEEDING THE CHILDREN.

### Labour Bill Progresses in the Commons.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

The Commons have read a second time the Labour Members Bill, empowering the local authorities to feed underfed school children with the option of recovering the cost from the parents.

Mr. Birrell, in the debate, said he did not object to trying the experiment.

Mr. Burns said the Government would endeavour to secure the passage of the Bill this session.

The Civil Service Estimates amount to £21,500,000.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

Sir Edward Clarke speaking in London said that the Unionists would never regain their influence until they repudiated absolutely the proposals to tax corn and meat.

## THE PREMIER'S HEALTH.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain, who have all been ill, are progressing satisfactorily.

## KING EDWARD AND THE KAISER.

### Continental Voyage Commenced.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

King Edward has embarked on board his Royal Yacht from Portsmouth yesterday evening en route to Cherbourg.

His Majesty looked extremely well.

He travels incognito and meets M. M. Fallieres and Rouvier at dinner at the British Embassy in Paris on Sunday.

The Kaiser visits Spain in April and probably goes to Greece on the occasion of the Olympic Games.

He may meet King Edward in the Mediterranean.

## THE PROTESTANT ALLIANCE AND PRINCESS ENA.

### Impertinent Interference.

Mr. H. Gladstone, Home Secretary, has refused to receive a deputation from the Protestant Alliance on the subject of the Princess Ena's marriage with King Alfonso.

## THE JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER.

### Famine Fund Opened in London.

The "Daily Telegraph" in a despatch from Tokio states that M. Kato, the Foreign Minister has resigned as he disagrees with the Government Bill for the nationalization of the Railways at a cost of forty millions sterling.

Marshal Yamagata is the chief supporter of the nationalization of the railways on strategical grounds.

A Japanese Famine Relief Fund has been opened at the Mansion House. Sir Marcus Samuel heads the fund with one thousand pounds sterling.

The Victorian Government is forwarding fifty tons of flour to Japan.

Mr. Alfred Deakin, the Premier of the Commonwealth of Australia has addressed a protest to the Imperial Government against the discrimination of a shilling per ton in favour of Japanese coal under the Chinese Customs Tariff.

## TORNADO IN AMERICA.

### Heavy Casualties.

A tornado has caused wholesale havoc over the meridian of the Mississippi. Twenty-five whites and over a hundred negroes have been killed.

## THE SEBASTOPOL REVOLT.

Lieutenant Schmidt has been sentenced to be hanged and thirty sailors to shooting and various terms of imprisonment in connection with the Sebastopol Mutiny.

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Wales has beaten Scotland by 2 to nil in the Association Match.

## THE ROYAL TOUR.

### A Correction.

The statement in a Reuter's telegram of London, 1st March regarding the approaching close of the Prince of Wales' tour was erroneously given out from Reuter's office as having been officially made at Home, whereas it was not official but taken from the London papers.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE PHILIPPINES TARIFF BILL.

### Killed in Committee.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

The United States Senate's Committee has refused to report on the Philippines Bill for revising the tariff and increasing the duty on European-made cotton goods. Thus the bill has been killed.

## CAMBRIAN BANQUET AT JOHANNESBURG.

### A Hopeful View.

LONDON, MARCH. 2.

Lord Selborne, speaking at the Cambrian Society's banquet at Johannesburg, alluded to the Boers as partners with the British blending the two races would produce one great South African people with one ideal true patriotism, to South Africa as a partner in the Empire.

## BRITISH NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

The British fleets have left Lagos on the close of the manœuvres and are returning to their stations.

## THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

### A Stern Order.

The Tsar has sanctioned an ordinance forbidding his troops to fire in the air or use blank cartridges on the occasion of any disturbances.

## BRITISH CRUISER GOES ASHORE.

The British Cruiser Donegal, bound to China, is ashore in the Gulf of Suez and has asked for tugs and lighters.

LATER.

H. M. S. Donegal which went ashore in the Gulf of Suez has been refloated.

## PLAGUE IN SEISTAN.

The Russian Consul, at Askabad, reports the plague in Seistan as spreading and getting worse.

## THE McMAHON AWARD.

Reuter wires from Teheran confirming the news that Persia has rejected the McMahon award for the distribution of the waters of the Helmund.

## THE JUTE TRADE STRIKE.

### By No Means Ended.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

The jute workers at Dundee are dissatisfied with the partial concessions offered them and are determined to hold out. Twenty mills are now closed.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

Owners of forty mills at Dundee have decided to close down their works on the 8th instant. This will result in 35,000 hands being idle.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

An "Indian Daily News," cable from Dundee, on March 1st, says the dissatisfaction among the jute workers still continues acute. The settlement of the dispute with the spinners, by an offer of a 5 per cent. increase of wages, has been followed immediately by a strike among the weavers who also demand increases. New developments are expected and the strike may terminate in a big lock-out.

## CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

### BOYCOTT BY STUDENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

Lord Minto presided at the Convocation of the Calcutta University to-day in his capacity of Chancellor but did not make any speech. The quarter of the town in which the Senate House is situated was crowded with Moharrum processions while the meeting was being held.

The Hindoo students had organised what was intended to be a monster anti-partition meeting, in the square close by, at same hour; but this was not allowed by the police to assemble and everything passed off quietly. The majority of the students were conspicuous by their absence from the Convocation meeting, but their boycott of it did not prevent the usual procedure being followed in the case of the few candidates who appeared to take their degrees in person.

## ANOTHER PANTHER IN BHOWNAGAR.

### SHOT BY THE MAHARAJA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR MARCH 3.

News being received at one o'clock yesterday afternoon that a panther, having gorged himself with the whole of a goat, was lying at ease in a Nulla called Khodoiarwala about 30 miles distant from here, His Highness, the Maharaja Saheb immediately left for the place. When His Highness reached there the animal was seen sleeping under a tree. His Highness took his stand on the top of the adjoining precipice and a beat was organised. The beast being routed by the disturbance went growling along the brink of the Nalla when a shot from the right barrel of His Highness rifle seriously wounded it. The animal was charging towards the top of the hill when a shot fired from the left barrel killed it the animal measured a little more than eight feet.

## LITTLE LORD ANDOVER.

### Birth of an Heir to the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire.

"SON OF A HUNDRED EARLS."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman" announces that a son has been born to the Countess of Suffolk, Lady Curzon's sister, in England.

By ARLEY.

It is probable that in future times ancient English families will describe their founders as having "come over with the Leiters." However that may be, the American section of English society receives a notable accession by the birth of a son to the Countess of Suffolk, who is, of course, one of the charming daughters of the late Mr. Leiter, and sister of Lady Curzon of Kedleston. Three months ago it was thought that little Lord Andover (for that is the title by which the new baby will be known) was destined to be born in the United States, for his parents left England for America at the end of November, but after a round of visits they decided to return so that Lord Suffolk's heir might be born within the halls of his ancestors. Lord Suffolk, who was aide-de-camp to his brother-in-law, Lord Curzon, in India, was best man at the wedding at Washington, of Lady Curzon's other sister to Major Colin Campbell, also one of Lord Curzon's aides-de-camp, and immediately after, Lord Suffolk announced his engagement to Mr. Leiter's remaining unmarried daughter, and some fifteen months ago the wedding took place. Lady Curzon, by the way, has not yet presented her husband with a son and heir.

The Anglo-American section of English society, which includes the Duke of Manchester and the little Marquess of Blandford (future Duke of Marlborough) can show no pedigree to excel in antiquity that of little Lord Andover. His mother (nee Miss Leiter) holds a position amongst American peeresses similar to that now held amongst the Peeresses of the stage by Miss Eva Carrington, who a few days ago became the wife of Lord de Clifford. As was pointed out in these columns, Miss Carrington married a youthful nobleman the origin of whose title was lost in the mists of antiquity. Much the same may be said of Lord Suffolk, who holds two of the eight Howard Peerages, and descends from the great House of Norfolk, who have for centuries been Premier Peers of England.

The second son of that Duke of Norfolk who was executed for pretending to the hand of Mary Queen of Scots was in 1603 created Earl of Suffolk, and his second son was in 1625 created Earl of Berkshire. The earlier Peerage fell in to the Earl of Berkshire in 1745, but though the titles were only twenty-two years apart in age, it was the fourth Earl of Berkshire who became eleventh Earl of Suffolk, owing to the fact that brothers had succeeded to the latter title in several cases. The first Earl of Suffolk was the man who discovered the Gunpowder Plot. His father, fourth Duke of Norfolk, was attainted and beheaded in 1572. The newly born son of Lord Suffolk thus has in his veins strains of the blood of a great number of the most illustrious families in England—he is, in fact, the son of a hundred earls.

Charlton Park, the historic seat of the Suffolks at Malmesbury, is famous, amongst other things, for its great picture gallery. Some of the finest paintings there belonged to James the Second, who on his flight, committed them to the care of Colonel Graham, son-in-law of the Earl of Suffolk of that day. James was never able to reclaim them, and when the Prince of Orange came over he confirmed the family in the possession of these treasures. Charlton Hall has a Ghost Chamber, which is also known as King James's room, within the walls of which tradition declares that hideous sounds are born.

Lord Suffolk, who is not yet thirty is, since the death of Lord Anglesey, the most enthusiastic amateur actor in the ranks of the peers. He has played Sir Joseph Verity in "The Country Girl," both at home and abroad with unfailing spirit and gaiety. When Aide-de-Camp to Lord Curzon, Lord Suffolk made several expeditions to the jungle in search of big game, and was a keen hunter of tigers, bears, deer, bison and everything that would afford him any sport. He was very popular in India, and his friends will heartily congratulate him on the birth of an heir, who has made his advent into this world with far better financial prospects than any other little Lord Andover for two hundred years past.

## MR. MORLEY AND LORD KITCHENER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

A "Statesman" cable, dated London, March 2, states that it is understood that Mr. Morley's attitude towards Lord Curzon is strongly deprecatory; nevertheless he regards Lord Kitchener's powers in the same light as the Partition of Bengal, namely a dangerous innovation. He refused to alter it believing that India needs rest after seven years of pageantry and also because a reversal of the policy involved the resignation of Lord Kitchener and Lord Minto.

## NEW INDUSTRY IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

Messrs. Stanley and Company, the well-known home manufacturers, are setting up a factory here for making railway signals.

## THE ROYAL VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

### POLICE MEDALS PRESENTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to-day, presents the medals given to the Inspectors of the Calcutta Police, in connection with the Royal Visit.

## CRICKET.

### CEYLON vs. ELPHINSTONE CLUB.

THIS match concluded on Saturday produced one of the finest finishes that could possibly have driven an excited crowd wild with enthusiasm. The home team are to be congratulated on the way they pulled the match out of the fire and to be condoled with on only having nearly won the game, whilst Ceylon on the other hand are to be congratulated on just escaping defeat. To go in against a minority of 99 runs and leave off with the comfortable margin of 145 is a feat the home side may be proud of, and it is a pity that time should not have allowed the match to be completed. Fourteen runs may be made in four hits, but on the other hand they take a lot of making when there is only one wicket to fall.

On Friday night both sides had completed their first innings the home team making 118 and the visitors 217. The prospect of a good finish brought out a very large crowd of spectators and the way the local team shaped produced the wildest enthusiasm. Bhownaggree and Meherhomjee opened the innings whilst Joseph and De Saram shared the attack. Twenty-seven runs were put up before Bhownaggree was bowled by De Saram, (27—1—12). Mody come in and play was of the liveliest description, both batsmen scoring freely, and in spite of several changes of bowling, Mody was at length caught and bowled by Boteju for 29 (86—2—29), Dabash fell to Boteju at 96 and three wickets were down with three runs still to make to start a credit balance. (96—3—3). Raja and Meherhomjee played with the greatest confidence and piled on the runs and the score was raised to 135 before Raja was caught at the wicket for 15 (135—4—15), Machlivala came in and runs still continued to come until at 177 Meherhomjee was caught by Ondatji for a brilliant 90 (17—5—90), Mistry and Machliwala raised the total to 204 when the teams stopped play for luncheon.

On resuming on six runs were added before the next wicket fell and within half an hour the side was all out for 146, Machliwala 30, Mistry 31 and Oomrigar 14 scoring double figures. Joseph took 4 wickets for 84, Boteju 3 for 52, Orr 2 for 17 and De Saram 1 for 37.

The Ceylon eleven went in to make 146 to win and started none too favorably losing De Saram and Pollocks for 23 runs. Amath and Weerasooriya brought it up to 48 before the third wicket fell, and the partnership for the fourth wicket added a further 29 runs but from that stage things looked ominous for the visitors and 7 wickets were down for 119. The eighth fell with the score at 131 and two runs later the ninth wicket fell just on time and Ondatjee and Boteju being not out the game resulted in a draw, Ceylon having a narrow escape of being defeated having 14 runs to make to win and only one wicket to fall. Amath 23, Weerasooriya 24 Molamure 29 and Joseph 17 were the only batsmen to get into double figures. Mistry claimed 3 wickets for 46, J. Oomrigar 2 for 51, and M. Oomrigar 4 for 21.

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

| 1st Innings. | | 2nd Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N M Bhowsagree, c Joseph, b DeSaram | 6 | b De Saram | 12 |
| B P Meherhomjee, c & b Joseph | 29 | c Ondatjee b Orr | 90 |
| B E Mody, b Joseph | 0 | c & b Boteju | 29 |
| M S Dubash, c Warasooriya, b Joseph | 33 | c Pollocks, b Boteju, | 5 |
| D M Raja, not out | 25 | c Pollocks, b Joseph, | 1 |
| D C Machlivala, c Reffel, b De Saram | 6 | c Weerasooriya, b Joseph | 3 |
| K B Mistry, b Bhotaju | 13 | c Perera, b Joseph | 20 |
| S P Pochkhanawala, b Bhotaju | 0 | b Boteju | 31 |
| D M Oomrigar, b DeSaram | 0 | b Boteju, b Joseph | 6 |
| S D Ratnagar, c Orr, b Joseph | 0 | c Boteju, b Orr | 14 |
| G T Oomrigar, b Joseph | 1 | not out | 0 |
| Extras | 5 | Extras | 1 |
| | | | 15 |
| Total | 118 | To al. | 216 |

CEYLONESE.

| 1st Innings. | | 2nd Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A T Pollocks, c & b J Oomrigar | 29 | b Mistry | 8 |
| A F Molamure, b Mistry | 28 | b M Oomrigar | 29 |
| C S Orr, c Meherhomjee, b J Oomrigar | 15 | b M Oomrigar | 5 |
| W C Boteju, b Mistry | 0 | not out | 0 |
| E Weerasuriya, l-b-w Oomrigar | 8 | b J Oomrigar | 24 |
| C E Perera, c&b Pochkanawala | 63 | b M Oomrigar | 5 |
| W L de Saram, st Ratnagar, b J Oomrigar | 1 | b Mistry | 0 |
| D Joseph, b Oomrigar | 7 | c & b Mistry | 17 |
| Dr A Riffel, c Dubash, b Oomrigar | 1 | b M Oomrigar, st Ratnagar, b J Oomrigar | 7 |
| A C Amath, b Mistry | 33 | not out | 23 |
| E Ondatjee, not out | 14 | Extras | 0 |
| Extras | 13 | | 15 |
| Total | 217 | Total | 133 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS

ELPHINSTONE C C

| 1st Innings | O | M | R | W | 2nd Innings | O | M | R | W |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Joseph | 20 | 5 | 51 | 5 | | 24 | 4 | 84 | 4 |
| DeSaram | 12 | 3 | 45 | 3 | | 8 | 2 | 37 | 1 |
| Bhotaji | 8 | 3 | 13 | 2 | | 15 | 1 | 52 | 3 |
| Dr Raffel | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 7 | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Ondatjee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 8 | 0 | 28 | 0 |
| Orr | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 7 | 2 | 17 | 2 |

CEYLON

| 1st Innings | O | M | R | W | 2nd Innings | O | M | R | W |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mistry | 32 | 12 | 56 | 3 | | 23 | 3 | 46 | 2 |
| J Oomrigar | 16 | 4 | 44 | 0 | | 8 | 3 | 21 | 4 |
| J Oomrigar | 23 | 4 | 70 | 6 | | 15 | 2 | 51 | 2 |
| Dubash | 1 | 0 | 10 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pochkhanawala | 3 | 0 | 25 | 1 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

### GREAVES COTTON vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

This match was played on the ground of the latter team and resulted in a fairly even draw, the home side wanting 47 runs to win with 5 wickets to fall. The visitors took first knock and put up the respectable total of 164 for 5 wickets, Divekar 59 and Kapadia not out 49 being the principal scorers. Stilemen and Coombs were the only bowlers successful with the ball the former claiming 3 wickets and the latter 2. With about 2 hours to play the innings was declared closed and the Gymkhana went in to get 164 runs, but the opening batsmen did not attempt to force the game,—the only way to get the runs in the time,—but played as if they were opening the first innings in a three day match. Harrington made 25, Dr. Sheward R. N. 20 and Captain Brewis and Coombs not out with 20 and 34 respectively, these two batsmen playing a fine forcing game, but unfortunately going in at too late a stage of the game. Two batsmen were run out which was not so much due to smart fielding as to shocking bad judgment on the part of the batsmen. With 118 for 5 wickets time was called and the game ended in an even draw.

The following is the result of the above match:—

G. COTTON & Co. C. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| S K Divekar, c Sanderson, b Stileman | 59 |
| N G Hunt, b Coombs | 14 |
| C V Metha, b Stileman | 5 |
| K S Kapadia not out | 49 |
| A Pooley, b Coombs | 5 |
| D K Seadon, b Stileman | 11 |
| R N Engineer, B Wagle, F Desai, G D Wadia, Dantas | did not bat. |
| Extras | 18 |
| Total for 5 wkts | 164 |

Innings declared.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

| | |
|---|---|
| J Monteath, b Metha | 4 |
| H E Harrington, run out | 25 |
| Dr Sheward R N, c Wagle, b Metha | 20 |
| Capt Brewis, not out | 20 |
| F E Coombs, not out | 34 |
| J Shipp run out | 4 |
| J Gito, c and b Kapadia | 5 |
| C G Stileman, E M Webb, Comdr Wilson, P M D Sanderson | did not bat. |
| Extras | 6 |
| Total for 5 wkts | 118 |

THE final despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State regarding the movement of the Punjab Government from Simla during the summer months was sent in January. Mr. John Morley's decision is expected next month.

## THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR TO KARACHI.

THE following is the programme of his Excellency the Governor's tour during the present month of March:—Friday 9, leave Bombay about 10 a. m. by sea, R. I. M. S. Dufferin. Mails to be sent direct on board from Mail steamer. Saturday 10, arrive Mandvi and drive to Bhuj. Sunday 11, halt at Bhuj. Monday 12, leave Bhuj by road. Arrive Mallhatrana. Tuesday 13, leave Mallhatrana by road. Arrive Lakpat. Wednesday 14, leave Lakpat by road Arrive Khori Creek and go down Creek by Launch to rejoin "Dufferin." Thursday 15, arrive Karachi, Friday 16 to Monday 19, halt at Karachi Tuesday 20, leave Karachi in "Dufferin."

His Excellency will be accompanied by Lt.-Colonel R. Owen, Military Secretary, J. H. DuBoulay Esq., Private Secretary, Captain Maynell, Captain Gray and Lt. the Hon'ble R. Bruce, Aides-de-camp.

## COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

### BOMBAY BRANCH.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund was held at Government House on Saturday, March 3rd, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Vice-President, in the chair. Amongst the members present were Hon'ble Justice Chandavarkar, Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. W. S. Millard, Mr. S. M. Moses, Sir Harkisandas Narottomdas, Mr. Ruttonsee Mooljee, Hon'ble Mr. E. Giles, C.I.E., Dr. Temulji B. Nariman (Hon. Treasurer), Major N. T. Yarr (Hon. Secretary), etc.

Mr. M. T. Yarr, R.A.M.C., Honorary Secretary, presented the twentieth Annual Report of the Branch, which includes details of the work of the fifteen affiliated branches. The Report shews an extremely satisfactory year's work. During the regrettable absence, though ill health, of Her Excellency Lady Lamington, the duties of President have been performed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar the Vice President. The Training School for Nurses at the Cama Hospital, subsidised by the Branch, sustained a heavy loss during the year in the lamented death of Mis Edith Atkinson, the Lady Superintendent. The Committee have frequently placed on record their high appreciation of the deceased lady's admirable qualifications, and feel that her successor will have a difficult task in emulating her zeal, tact, and devotion to work. At a very important and largely attended general meeting, held on September 23rd it was decided unanimously, after full discussion, to increase the duration of pupil-nurses' training from 1 1/2 to 3 years. Miss Benson, M.D., First Physician to the Cama Hospital, kindly attended the meeting and furnished much valuable evidence and statistics. The following important resolutions were passed at the same meeting, proposed by Major Yarr, seconded by Sir. Harkisondas Narotumdas, and passed nem. con.

"The Committee is prepared to increase the annual subvention to the Training School for nurses to a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,000. Proposed by Mr. W. S. Millard, seconded by Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I.C.S., and passed nem con. "The Committee is prepared to grant Rs. 12,000" towards the cost of the proposed extra wing for the accommodation of pupil and staff nurses." Since June last the Committee have subscribed Rs. 50 per month to the Sholapur Branch; have given donations of Rs. 300, to each of the following Branches:—Kaira, Kanara, Hyderabad (Sind) and have offered the Ahmednagar Branch a similar sum conditionally on the same amount being raised locally. Since the inception of the School for Nurses at the Cama Hospital in 1887 no less than 176 nurses have passed out qualified; and 18 remain under training.

The accounts of the Branch were presented by the Honorary Treasurer, Dr. Temulji B. Nariman, and shew that the financial position of the Branch is an eminently sound one. Upwards of 2 1/2 lakhs are invested in 4 per cent. Bombay Municipal Debentures and 4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust Bonds, while the ready cash at the Bank comes to over Rs. 12,000. Altogether the balance at the disposal of the Branch amounts to nearly Rs. 270,000.

The report and statement of accounts were unanimously adopted and the meeting then proceeded to elect a committee to serve for the next two years. In addition to the members of the late committee coming up for re election, the following new members were elected:—Sir Sassoon David, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. George Lund, Lady Jenkins and Mrs. Muir Mackenzie. The Committee, a strong and representative one, has now 33 members. Dr. Temulji B. Nariman and Major H. T. Yarr were unanimously re-elected Honorary Treasurer and Honorary Secretary respectively. Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar continues to hold the office Vice-President to which he was directly nominated by her Excellency the Lady President in accordance with the statutes of the Association.

The Chairman prefaced his remarks by voicing the deep regret felt by the members of the Branch at the continued absence through ill-health of the Lady President Her Excellency Lady Lamington; he begged to tender, on behalf of the Branch, their respectful sympathy with his Excellency, and to express their hopes for her Excellency's speedy recovery. In discussing the Report he congratulated the Branch on the good work done, and more especially on its sound financial position and expressed satisfaction with the new system of training pupil-nurses inaugurated during the year. He was particularly pleased to note the excellent work of the affiliated branches throughout the Presidency as shewn in the Report, and referred to the increased interest felt in the objects of the Fund in the Mofussil as its work became more and more widely known.

Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy proposed, and Bomanji Dinshaw Petit seconded, a cordial vote of thanks to the Vice-President and Officers of the Branch, and the proceedings then terminated.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

Major-General Mason, commanding the Aden Brigade, is granted eight months' combined leave out of India.

Captain Tahourdin, 12th Cavalry, reverts to regimental duty from the King's African Rifles in March next.

Major Frazer and Major Wood 99th Infantry, are appointed officiating commandant and 2nd in command respectively of that regiment.

Major Lilly, 23 Light Infantry, is appointed officiating 2nd in command of that regiment vice Major Hawks, on leave.

Major Bingley, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Head Quarters, is granted 8 months' leave out of India.

Lieutenant Wood, 2nd Battalion 10th Gurkhas, has been selected for appointment to the Burma Military Police.

H. M. S. Terrible Captain H. H. Campbell, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Colombo, which port she left on the 1st March. She will sail for Karachi on the 15th instant. H. M. S. Hogue, which left Colombo on the 1st instant is expected to arrive here to-day. She is on her way home from China waters.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

### Home Railway Losses.

### MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

### "HONESTY" AMONGST AMERICAN DRY GOODS MEN.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

HOME Railway earnings for the past week show several good advances, although among the Southern lines the returns have not been satisfactory. The best result is from North-Eastern, where the comparison has been topped by £11,159, North-Western coming second with a gain of £10,000. Midland has expanded by £4,797, and Great Northern is £3,070 to the good. Great Central emerges with an advance of £2,106, while Great Western is £1,200 behind last year. Lancashire and Yorkshire has risen £955, though Great Eastern makes up with a loss of £400. Brighton shows a reduction of £1,665, South-Eastern and Chatham reveals a loss of £1,548, and London and South-Western is £1,400 below twelve months ago. Caledonian has done well among the Scotch lines, for an expansion of £1,070 tops one of £2,713 last year. North British, on the contrary, has lost £701. District once more leads the way in the Underground group, with £411 to its credit, which brings up the aggregate gain to £3,008 since the beginning of January.

Naturally, the dividend announced the other day has caused disappointment, if not exactly surprise. It is at the rate of 2 per cent. for the six months, and makes the distribution for the whole year only 3 per cent., against 6 per cent. for 1904 and 8 per cent. for 1903. In dealing with the report last year attention was drawn to the absence of any sufficient provision for depreciation, and pointed out that the company was running a very serious risk in paying dividends which were not properly earned. We hope the reduction on the present occasion may be taken to indicate that a wiser policy in this respect is now to be pursued, but we are inclined to doubt whether any dividend at all ought to have been paid. The company has in hand various costly extensions which are not likely to prove remunerative for a long time to come, and the only prudent course would have been to postpone dividends until the company was in a strong position financially. But then, perhaps, some of the insiders would not have been able to unload on the public, and that might not have suited them at all.

Both the half year and the year which came under review at the Ship Canal shareholder's meeting recently showed so much progress that the prospects of an equal increase in the traffic and revenue this year are to some extent discounted. Nevertheless in a growing business nothing succeeds like success, and in many ways every accession to the trade of a new port makes the next development easier. We need only instance the great expansion of the transhipment traffic at Manchester which is the direct outcome of the establishment of regular services to and from so many important home and foreign ports. It is perhaps not generally realised how large a proportion of the cargoes handled at such ports as Liverpool and London is of this character and how much shipowners rely upon transhipment cargo (even when carried at comparatively low rates) to fill up space otherwise vacant in the holds of their regular liners. A study of the Customs Bill of entry will show that Manchester is now gaining an increasing share of this trade and "pro tanto" is becoming a more attractive port to regular steamship lines.

Not the least satisfactory feature of the Ship Canal accounts is the steady reduction of the proportion of expenses to revenue. In 1900, as Mr. Bythell pointed out it was 71 per cent; last year it was 55 per cent, and that notwithstanding the greatly increased expenditure upon dredging the river Mersey at Warrington. As the traffic grows we shall expect to see the proportion fall still lower, for a considerable part of the expense—that of maintaining the canal proper and working the locks—is practically a constant quantity. The growth of the fixed charges for interest on capital, rates, &c. is of course, another matter, but here again it is obvious that the capital expenditure since the opening of the canal has not only earned enough to meet the interest charges upon it, but has also earned a good deal towards the pre-existing capital charges. Every additional expenditure on capital account which can be counted upon to bring in a permanent return substantially greater than its cost in interest is therefore a help and not a burden to the shareholders, and we need not fear that the capital sunk in the new No. 9 Dock and in the deepening of the canal will not turn out a remunerative investment. The port of Manchester is now in a position to cope with any share of the increased traffic which may be expected from the general trade revival. Already in the month of January the receipts have increased by £4,000 as compared with last year, and if the Manchester shippers of cotton goods could be induced to interest themselves actively in the development of the export trade of the port we might almost hope to see this year the payment of the full amount of annual interest due to the Corporation of Manchester and the final extinction of the Ship Canal rate.

The cotton manufacturers in the weaving district of Barnoldswick are not connected with the North and North-east Lancashire Employers' Association, but they have decided, we learn, to fall in with the advance in wages of 2 1-2 per cent. to be paid to the workpeople at the first making-up day in May. The employers in Barnoldswick are not governed by the universal list which prevails in Burnley, though they make pretty much the same kind of cloth. It is said that the wages paid in the former town are at least 7 1-2 per cent. below those paid in Burnley.

An Alexandria correspondent writes that the amount of cotton consumed in the fire that broke out in the warehouse known as the Choremi Press is not yet accurately ascertained, but some 6,500 bales were stored in the shoonah at the time. The contents of the building were insured for a sum stated at about £214,000. A salvage committee has been appointed, and the insurance agents have authorised the Press to resume its work at the earliest possible moment. Pending the report of the Salvage Committee, the insurance agents have lodged with the Press Company 25 per cent of the total amount insured. It is hoped that a considerable quantity of the cotton will be salved, through the resistance to the fire offered by the steam pressed bales. The loss, however, is acutely felt, as the greater part of the cotton destroyed was of a very fine grade, which could ill be spared this season.

The dry goods merchants of New York have formed a "Protection Society," to promote, among other things, "honesty and integrity in mercantile and commercial dealings." Other intentions are mentioned, such as "to secure freedom from unjust and unlawful exactions; to diffuse accurate and reliable information as to the standing of merchants and other matters; to procure uniformity and certainty in the customs and usages of trade and commerce." A principal intention is, however, to maintain some standard of conscience in trading matters, and it seems probable that the existence of a body that would be prepared to advise and encourage those who wished to resist malign influences and to bring some force of repression upon evil-does might be invaluable to an industry. Most reputable traders will admit that a high common standard of trading morality may be a valuable asset, but the competitions of those who depart from it may, nevertheless, be formidable in particular instances. A question discussed by the New York Society was "the advisability of giving aid to debtors in serious difficulties when such aid would permit them to continue in business." This indicates a sense responsibility that is admirable.

## INDIAN TRADE RETURNS.

### IMPROVING THE STATISTICS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH. 3.

The report of the Committee, comprising Messrs. Morshead, Robertson and Arbuthnot appointed last year to investigate the question of improving the system of compiling trade statistics in India, is published, together with the Government of India Resolution upon the same. The Government of India are generally in accord with the Committee in regard to changes recommended and sanction their introduction.

Under the new arrangement a record is to be kept up of countries from which goods for Indian ports are consigned as well as of those from which they are shipped. In the case of exports from India, the final port of destination is also to be recorded and new forms for bills of entry and shipping bills are prescribed to this end. In cases in which the exporters are unwilling to declare the final destination of their goods for fear of disclosing the course of their business to competitors, they are to be permitted to declare on their shipping bills the port only at which their consignments are booked and to make a note that the final destination will be communicated separately. They will then be asked to furnish this to the statistical office where the information will be treated as confidential.

In estimating values for the purpose of statistics the amount of duty is to be deducted from the values shown in the invoice in those cases only in which invoices specifically state that the values given are inclusive of custom duty at the rates shown in the Indian Tariff Act, and orders are to be issued bringing the practice in Rangoon in this respect into accordance with that prevailing at other ports. Landing charges are to be included at an all-round rate, to be fixed at each port, in terms convenient for calculation and as near as possible to the actual charges levied.

A change is to be made in Calcutta, so that shipping bills shall all pass through the hands of the appraisers as the officers best qualified to check the values declared.

The present system of compilation of certain Customs House statistics by the Chamber of Commerce clerks in Bombay and Karachi, is to be stopped, and the work transferred to the Customs House staffs in these ports. The Government of India recognize that as regards declarations made upon documents of entry and export they will be dependent upon the goodwill and co operation of private traders; they direct, therefore, that resort shall not be had to penalties or other severe measures, except in cases where misdeclarations are persistent.

## "GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 2.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Captain L. C. Thuillier, of the Survey of India, has fourteen months' leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. H. S. Clarke, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, has seven months' leave.

Lieut. T. C. Burke is to officiate as Inspecting Officer of the Rajputana Imperial Service Infantry, vice Major Conran on leave.

Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Jennings has ten months' leave.

Lieut.-Colonel J. R. C. Colvin is posted as Political Agent, Eastern States of Rajputana.

Captain F. Adams is appointed Inspecting Officer, Kathiawar Imperial Service Cavalary, vice Captain Talbot.

Lieut. H. R. N. Pritchard is appointed a probationer in the Political Department.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major T. A. Harrison to officiate as Contro ller of Military Accounts.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. H. McMillan and Mr. W. E. S. McGregor are posted to the North-Western Railway.

## A DHOW IN DISTRESS AT SEA.

THE P. and O. Co.'s Mail steamer Macedonia Captain C. D. Bennett, which arrived in harbour, on Friday, from London, reports that at 4 12 p.m. on the 1st instant in Latitude 18° 3 N. Longitude 69° 4' observed a dhow apparently dismasted and flying signals of distress. The ship was stopped and sent a boat away to her and found she was in ignorance of her position and had only four days' provisions on board; she had lowered her masts and signalled for assistance. There were 14 men on board. Her No. is 2392 O. of Bombay, and she was bound for Kutch but encountered bad weather. The mail boat supplied her with provisions and water for a week and her position course and distance to Bombay was altered. She decided to return to Bombay.

## PASSENGERS PER S. S. "YARRA."

THE following passengers will proceed to Australia and beyond per Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer "Yarra" from V. Dock No. 8 on Saturday.

For Colombo.—Mr D Barry, Mr Mahomed bin Abdul Vahad, Mr and Mrs M F Bengen.
For Singapore.—Mr Harold Mackenzie, Mr Sheik Abdul Bannaden.
For Haiphong—Mr M Domenie, Mr Ciolli Vincenzo.
For Hongkong.—Mr H Takeuchi, Mr M S Hanga.
For Kobe.—Mrs Nazoka and Miss Oyuk.
For Yokohama.—V K Hingcome.
For Shanghai.—Mr K Obuniya.
For Fremantle.—Mr Vibar, Mr D Cotte.
For Melbourne.—Mr Rudolf Broda, Mr W W Evans
For Sydney.—Mr and Mrs. Miller and 2 children, Mr E Evans, Mr J Neary.
For Noumea.—Mr and Mrs Chevance, Mr Dourcelot, Miss Grey, Mr and Mrs Friant, Mr Jagord, Mr and Mrs Bonnel, Mr Tizeau.
For Marseilles.—Miss Ellis.

The following is the list of Passengers per Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer "Yarra" arrived here from Marseilles on Thursday, the 1st instant:—

Mr C Booth, Mr W L Batak, Rev and Mrs A C Capp and baby, Mr P T Dossal, Mrs Danwell, Mr Dickson, Mr N Dwarkadass, Miss Fawcett, Mr L Hubbard, Mr and Mrs Little, Mrs and Miss McCarthy, Mrs Mitchell, Mr C Morgan, Major W Ottley, Mr Roullet, Major C E Thornton, Capt and Mrs Tregear and baby, Mr Thomas Wright Scour, Marie Madeleine Scour.

SIR A. T ARUNDEL will vacate the Home Membership on the 18th May. It is expected and announcement will be made regarding his successor before the Government of India leave Calcutta for Simla.

## BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

### TENTH MEETING.

With the close of the Big Meeting there has been a general exodus of the up-country visitors and there was consequently a marked falling off in attendance on Saturday last. Some of the prominent bookmakers were also conspicuous by their absence. A good afternoon's sport was witnessed, but considered from a monetary point of view, we do not believe the bookers had the best of the exchanges. In the first event, Rummah won hands down and a 10 to 1 chance was lost, the favourites Gladiator and Dublin being nowhere in the race. In the second race, Russley Rose beat the much fancied Mandeville, but it is a pity that the winner was not supported by her stable whose representative was Comeback. The Cocrla Plate was annexed by Sheik who made amends for his failure on the last occasion. while the Spring Plate went to Thomond who showed his true form by winning from a very classy field. This Irish horse is always an unreliable quantity, usually runs a cur and wins when he likes. Had Rigo not been badly left at the post, he would most probably have placed. Berlin defeated Bandit II over nine furlongs after a ding dong finish in splendid time, Eed also running very prominently. Mr. Moran secured a victory on Trenayer who was well backed by his owner and his followers. The last race was a gift for Lomond who ably ridden by Capt. Hopwood, won easily. The following are the details:

The Dealers' Consolation Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. For Arabs landed since 1st July, 1905, which have not won flat race value Rs. 200 or over. W. A. reduced 5lbs. Penalties—Winner, race value Rs. 150 or over: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 14lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 5lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Abdoolla Shamlan's g a h Rummah, 7st 13lbs Southall 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Nowar, 8st 11b cd 7st 7lbs Native 2
Mr D L Khimjee's g a h Sir Lawrence 7st 7lbs cd 8st.....Burn 3
Aga S Shah's b a h Burhan, 8st 11b .....Kamad 4

Also ran:—Kurbook, Gladiator, Grey Bird, Saglawi, Haughty Boy, Reeman, Misar, Dublin and Yorkshire.

Betting:—3 to 1 against Dublin and Gladiator, 5 to 1 Burhan, 8 to 1 Saglawi and Rummah, tens and longer odds the rest.

They were all sent away to a good start except Dublin who was left at the post. Burhan took the lead followed by Nowar. At the bend Rummah joined the leaders and coming into the straight assumed command and won easily by a length and a half Sir Lawrence beating Burhan for third place, three-quarters behind Nowar. Time—1 min 24 2-5 secs.

The Kensington Plate.—Winner, Rs. 300; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. Kelso's b aus M Russely Rose 9st 8lbs Burn 1
Mr. A. E. Oatley's b aus g Mandeville 8st 5lbs Rogers 2
Messrs M. Goculdas and A. Nanjee's b aus m Picture 8st 12lbs.....Dhondi 3
Mr. R. R. S' bl aus g Comeback 9st 10lbs...Ames 4

Also ran:—Gun Metal, Koko and Virbala.

Betting:—6 to 4 against Comeback and Mandeville, 6 to 1 Russley Rose and Virbala, 7 to 1 Gun Metal, Tens and longer odds the Rest.

Virbala and Koko shot out with Mandeville on the rails. At the three furlongs Mandeville and Koko went a length and a half in front of Virbala. Rounding the bend the field again closed in and in the straight Mandeville forged ahead Rogers looking back when it was suddenly overtaken and defeated by Russley Rose. Won by half a length, a length and a quarter between the second and third. Time—1min. 15 1 5 sec.

The Coorla Plate.—Winner Rs. 900; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under; Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs Wood and Badger's b a h Sheik 7st 11lbs Melsom 1
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b a h Bay Middleton 10st 7lbs .....Robinson 2
Aga S Shah's ch a h Ajax 7st 3lbs .....Kamad 3
Mr. Maxwell's g a h Young Gazelle 8st 13lbs Southall 4

Also ran:—Omar, Rose, Harmil, Naiwana, Witness, Plassey, Creditor, Karadev, Practical, and Admiral Togo.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Sheik, 4 to 1 Rose, 6 to 1 Hermit and Ajax, 7 to 1 Bay Middleton and Omar, 8 to 1 Young Gazelle, 10 to 1 Plassey Longer odds the rest.

When the barrier went up, Ajax went to the front but before two furlongs were passed, was collared by Sheik. In the straight Bay Middleton made an effort but without avail and Sheik won under the whip by a length and a half. Ajax got within a length of Bay Middleton. Time—1 min 8 2 5 secs.

The Spring Plate.—Winner Rs. 900, second Rs. 200 and the third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Horses. Distance—6 furlongs.

Messrs Wood and Badger's br g Thomond, 7st 10lbs .....Vining 1
Mr Kelso's b aus g Harpist, 8st .....Burn 2
Messrs M Goculdass and H Nanjee's b e m Primerole, 8st 12lbs .....Robinson 3
Mr A M Dass' b e m Clynder, 7st 8lbs.....Melsom 4

Also ran:—Regio, Freelance, and Admiral Crichton.

Betting:—5 to 2 against Harpist, 3 to 1 Regio, 3 to 1 Primerole, 5 to 1 Clynder 6 to 1 Thomond and Admiral Crichton, 10 to 1 Killua and Freelance.

Thomond was quickest out of the machine followed by Clynder and Freelance, Regio being badly left at the post. The same order continued up to the bend where Burn on Harpist made an effort, but Vining had the race well in hand and won comfortably by a length and a quarter. Primerole came through fast at the finish and finished a length behind Harpist. Time—1 min 14 2-5 secs.

The Parel Plate.—Winner, Rs. 900; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs. Distance—9 furlongs.

Mr G K's b a h Berlin, 8st 4lbs.....Melsom 1
Mr H B Pike's b a h Bandit II, 7st 9lbs...Heeroo 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Eed, 8st 4lbs...OB Mahomed 3
Mr R R S's ch a h Tashreet, 9st 11b.....Ames 4

Also ran:—Laffy, Mooreed, Soheil, Young Cardigan, Arabistan, Mukhool, Panala II and Tindale.

Betting:—4 to 1 against Arabistan and Bandit II, 6 to 1 Mooreed 5 to 1 Tashreet 6 to 1 Berlin, 8 to 1 Eed and Panala II, Longer odds the rest.

Bandit II jumped off with the lead followed by Berlin, Eed and Tashreet. At the bend Bandit was still leading where Eed and Soheil closed up. Down the straight Berlin and Eed were under the whip and a tight finish was witnessed, Berlin getting a neck verdict, same between Bandit and Eed. Time—2 mins 4 3-5 secs.

The March Plate.—Winner, Rs.800; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Horses. Distance—1 mile.

Mr W Moran's b aus g Trenayr, 8st 4lbs ...Burn 1
Messrs Bleach and Avasia's b e g Apology, 8st 6lbs.....Southall 2
Aga S Shah's br aus m Shotover 8st 5lbs..Kamad 3
Mr A N Dass' b aus h Trencherman, 8st 13lbs Melsom 4

Also ran:—Testwood, Tubal Cain and Partyman.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Apology, 3 to 1 Trenayr, Trencherman, tens and longer odds the rest.

After some delay caused by Testwood Trencherman took the lead. At the six furlongs Shotover kept company for a while but soon fell back. At the three furlongs Trenayr came along and catching Trencherman led into the straight, Apology and Shotover were also going strong out Burn shook off the challenge of both and won by a quarter of a length. Shotover a neck behind. Time:—1min 42 3-5 secs.

Amateur Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50, For Arabs 14-1 and under which have not won flat race value Rs. 200 or over and which are the bona-fide property of Officers in His Majesty's Navy or Armies or of Members of the Indian Civil Service or of the Byculla, Yacht, or Bombay Clubs, or of the Club of Western India, Poona. 14-1 to carry 11st. W. A. Penalties—Winner since 31st March, 1903, race value Rs. 150 or over; once, 4lbs., twice, 7lbs., oftener 12lbs. G. Rs.—Professionals allowed carrying 10lbs. extra if the original weight to be carried is 9st 12lbs or under.

N B Bona-fide property means that no interest or condition whatever exists with any person not qualified to enter for the race. Distance—5 furlongs.

Capt. Davie's g a h Lomand 13st 3lbs. Capt Hopwood 1
Mr A S Marriot's b a h Wily 14st ..... } Dead
Captain MacSwiney's b a g Milo 10st 2lbs } Heat
Colonel Abud's b a h Musket 8st 13lbs Mr. Griffin 4

Also ran:—Hackle, Sharajoon, and Honey.

Betting:—Evens Lomond 5 to 2 against Wily, 6 to 1 Milo and Musket Tens and longer odds the rest.

Wily was the first to show out followed by Milo and Lomond. The favourite closed up at the bend, and drawing ahead won in a canter by two lengths Milo came fast at the finish and dead-heated with Wily. Good fourth. Time 1min 10secs.

## THE SIND COURTS BILL.

### REPORT SELECT COMMITTEE.

The following is the report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Act to declare the constitution of Courts of Civil and Criminal Judicature in the Province of Sind.

We the undersigned members of the Select Committee to which the Bill further to amend the Act to declare the constitution of Courts of Civil and Criminal Judicature in the Province of Sind was referred, have carefully considered the Bill and have now the honour to submit this report with the Bill as so amended, and recommend that it may be passed into law accordingly.

The following are the main points in the amended Bill, which appear to call for remark:—

Clause 1.—We have inserted a sub-section relating to the commencement of the Act, for reasons of administrative convenience.

Clause 2.—We have added necessary provisions applying to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner existing Acts and rules which refer to the Sadar Court.

Clause 3A.—The repeal of section 7 of the Act will bring the law in Sind relating to the receipt of applications into conformity with that in force in the rest of the Presidency.

Clause 3B.—It has been considered advisable to reserve the power of dismissal to the authority which has the power to appoint. At the same time it is proposed to confer on the Court of the Judicial Commissioner and on District Judges powers of suspension similar to those conferred on the High Court and District Judges in the rest of the Presidency under section 34 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869.

Clause 4.—We have amended the first part of new section 9A in order to make it clear that the rule-making power granted by this section does not interfere with the existing powers of the Court in this respect, notably under the Codes of Criminal and Civil Procedure.

We have added a proviso to clause (a) of the section to make it clear that appeals to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner as a High Court shall be heard by not less than two judges.

Clause (c) makes necessary provision for holidays and vacations of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

Clause 5A.—We have framed a new section 15A to provide specifically for the control of the Subordinate Courts.

Clause 7.—Owing to local territorial changes which have taken place since Bombay Act XII of 1866 was passed, we think that it will be safer to omit the alterations in section 21 originally contemplated in sub-clauses (a) and (b).

The Bill was published in Sindhi in the "Sind Official Gazette" of the 1st February 1906. We are of opinion that the Bill as now amended and this report should be similarly translated and published.

## FIRE THROUGH CARELESS USE OF A LAMP.

### DAMAGE TO THE EXTENT OF THREE LAKHS OF RUPEES.

During the early hours of Saturday morning a row of timber sheds in Tank Bunder Road, Bombay, were destroyed by a terrible fire. The damage done is estimated at about three lakhs of rupees. Enquiries showed that one of the Mahomedan occupants of the shed, lighted a naked kerosine oil lamp, at about three o'clock in the morning and left it burning near a matting. It instantly caught fire. In the twinkling of an eye the flames caught the roof and the whole shed was, on account of the inflammable materials, a mass of flames. The timber shed that stood close by also caught fire. On an alarm being raised all the fire-brigade engines arrived promptly on the scene, but as there was no water main running along that road, the lines of hose were run into a well standing some distance away. The fire spread on so quickly that it was considered useless trying to save the timber already enveloped by flames. The efforts of the men of the fire brigade were directed towards preventing the progress of the fire as it was feared it would spread on to the several other timber stacks and destroy them. The fire lasted for about three to four hours, and was not got under control till the whole range of timber sheds was completely destroyed. In the sheds there were piled rich wood beams, belonging to six different merchants. A chawl belonging to one Jan Mahomed Oosman was also burnt by the fire. Some portion of the burnt sheds were insured against fire.

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are Excerpts from the proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 20th February:—

Read letter from the Acting Traffic Manager, dated 14th February forwarding a list of unclaimed vessels lying on the Port Trust Estate for over two months, and recommending that, under the provisions of Sections 61 and 63 of the Port Trust Act, the vessels may be advertised for sale in the Government Gazette," and then sold against the charge due.

Submitted the list above referred to giving the description and approximate value of the vessels, the total amounting to Rs. 145, and showing the amount of fees due up to 28th February, aggregating Rs. 105.

Resolution.—The usual procedure should be followed, it being notified in the Government "Gazette and vernacular papers that the goods will be sold under the provisions of Section 64 of the Port Trust Act. Notice should also be sent to the owners' address, where such is known or ascertainable.

Pilotage Statement.

| | For week ending 4th Feb 1906. | Total from 1st Apr 1905 to 16th Feb. 1906 | For week ending 11th Feb. | Total from 1st Apr 1905 to 11th Feb 1906. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels piloted into harbour. | 12 | 1339 | 16 | 1048 |
| Do. " out of " | 27 | 1082 | 21 | 1039 |
| Do. transported | 15 | 732 | 14 | 787 |
| Do. attended to | 2 | 56 | ... | 44 |
| Do. warped | .. | 41 | 1 | 31 |

## AN ALLEGED RIDICULOUSLY LOW SENTENCE.

THE Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, at the Bombay High Court, have disposed of a reference made by Mr. C. Hudson, District Magistrate of Dharwar, in the matter of the conviction of Salemahomed Alevarkhan, who had been convicted by Mr. Abdul Karimkhan, First Class Resident Magistrate of Dharwar and Hubli, of delivering another coin as genuine, which when he first passed, he did not know to have been altered. He had fined Rs. 2, or in default of payment, to two days' simple imprisonment. Wrote Mr. Hudson in his report to the High Court, that the sentence was ridiculously low for two reasons; First that two such altered coins, viz., pie-pieces, coated over with quicksilver, were found with the accused; and second, that he had concealed them in his boot. The learned Chief Justice, in Disposing of the reference, said: "The offence was under Section 254; not 250. The value of the coin, for which the altered coin was attempted to be passed, was a four-anna piece; the fine imposed was two rupees, or eight times the value of that coin. Fine is an alternative punishment; ten times the value is the maximum. Therefore, the punishment is not one, in which the Court should interfere."


**The Bath for Tender Feet.**

Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle).

Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."


## CONVICTION AND SENTENCE REVERSED.

### UNPLEASANT EPISODE IN A NATIVE FAMILY.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr Justice Aston, presiding at the High Court, have disposed of an application for revision in a case against Dhunji Shamji, who was convicted by Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, third Presidency Magistrate, of criminal breach of trust and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, Mr. H. C. Coyaji and Mr. K. N. Coyaji appeared for the accused and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The complainant in the case before the Magistrate was Gopalji, Shamji, a goldsmith, who said that the accused was his maternal uncle. He had given a waist chain to him for safe custody nine or ten months ago, and had not authorised him to sell it or pledge it. On the 28th January last the police brought him the ornament and he identified it as his property. Amraj Jairoop, a shroff, said the ornaments was pledged with him by the accused for Rs. 15 towards the end of December last. The Magistrate convicted the accused on his own plea of guilty and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

From the above conviction and sentence the accused appealed to the High Court. It was urged on his behalf that the facts disclosed by the evidence were not such as to constitute an offence of criminal breach of trust. The Magistrate did not take into consideration the fact of the complainant being a minor living under the guardianship of his mother and the accused, his maternal uncle. Complainant had lost his father, and since then he, his youdger brother, and their mother, were all living with the accused and were maintained by him. It was further urged that, as head of the family, the accused had authority to dispose of the ornament in question for family purposes; and that only a day before his arrest, he got the complainant betrothed at some expense. It was argued that the Magistrate had erred in supposing that the admission by the accused that he had pledged the ornament in question amounted to a plea of guilty.

An affidavit made by the complainant's mother in the High Court proceedings, stated that her husband died about two years ago, and ever since his death, she and her two sons had been residing in the house of the accused, her brother, and had been maintained by him. On the day previous to his arrest, accused got complainant betrothed at considerable expense to himself. Both her sons were minors, and she and they were at present living as members of one family. They never suspected that her brother's act of pledging her son's ornament for family purposes would be considered as a criminal act, and her brother's conviction had come upon the family as a surprise and a calamity.

Their Lordships, on looking at the circumstances of the case, set aside the conviction and sentence, acquitted the accused, and directed that he be set at liberty.

## CERCLE LITTERAIRE, BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.

A VERY successful meeting of the members of the Cercle Litteraire and their friends was held on Thursday evening last at the rooms of the Cercle when monologues and recitations in French were delivered by Messrs. F. S. Dalal, H. C. Captain, R. Billimoria and H. R. Bhaya, students of St. Xavier's College. The rendering of the pieces with correct French pronunciation was much admired by the large and appreciative audience. Messrs. Patell, Doctor, Chinoy and Patuck of the New High School played scenes from "Les Plaideurs" by Racine in a manner which called forth repeated applause.

The President of the Cercle, the Rev. Father S. Noti, S. J., who took the chair, before distributing prizes to the students who stood first in French at the B. A., and Matriculation Examinations of 1904 referred to the sad death of Mr. Ardeshir Dhunjibhoy Lalkaka, M. A., LL. B., which took place some time ago and stated that one of his friends Mr. Sorab P. N. Wadia had offered a prize of Rs. 100 in memory of the late Mr. Lalkaka—who was an Honorary Member and a brilliant scholar of French—to be awarded for the best essay in French on a subject to be selected by the Cercle's Committee. This prize was gained by Mr. Rustom D. Lam, B.A., of St. Xavier's College. The President then awarded Mr. Lam, the "Lalkaka Prize" of Rs 100 for his essay, which by a special jury was considered the best of those received, the subject being "L'amour paternel dans les pieces de Corneille." The President announced that the Cercle was visited a few days back by Mr. Andre Salles, a Member of the Committee of the Alliance Francaise (Paris) who forwarded through Mr. L. Pettier a medal to be awarded to Mr. Lam for the essay. The President then presented Mr. Lam the medal. The following prizes were then awarded: Mr. Rustom D. Lam, B.A. of St. Xavier's College, the Dinshaw Manockji Petit, B.A. Prize of 1904; and Mr. Muncherji D. Darukhanavala the Dinshaw Manockji Petit Matric Prize of 1904. The Chairman announced that the B.A. and Matric Prized for 1905 were awarded to Mr. Jangir S. Commissariatwalla, B.A., of St. Xavier's College and Mr. Nusserwanji Edalji Seervai of New High School respectively. The President thanked the students who took part in the evening's programme as also Mr. Jehangir W. Shopkeeper, French Teacher, New High School, for the excellent manner in which he trained the students of the New High School in the rendering of scenes from Racine's "Les Plaideurs." In conclusion the President announced that, through the exertions of the Cercle's Honorary Secretary Mr. J. E. Davar, the Cercle had received a donation of Rs. 2,000 from Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Baronet, Rs. 500 from Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, and Rs. 100 from Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, to whom he offered the best thanks of the Cercle.

The meeting terminated with the vote of thanks to the President, proposed by Mr. L Pettier, and carried with acclamation.

## MURDER OF A WIFE.

IN the High Court, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, have disposed of the appeal of Dahia Raiji, who had been sentenced, for killing his wife, to transportation for life, by Mr. R. Knight, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad. On 15th February last, the accused petitioned the High Court, against his conviction and sentence. He passed a severe condemnation on the repeated misconduct of his wife, who had, he stated, notwithstanding his remonstrances, gone away to another person's house with unblushing effrontery, and thus had herself created the cause of her death. Added the petitioner: "The Sirkar (Government) does not in any way suffer by the death of such a rascally woman; but, on the contrary, gains." The record of the Sessions Judge showed that accused had pleaded guilty to the charge and pleaded, in extenuation, the deceased having run away from home. The Public Prosecutor had virtually accepted the truth of this confession. Hence, the conviction and the sentence. The Judges of the High Court dismissed the appeal.

## THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 3RD MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in Rajputana and Central India and at Malagaon, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Bhavnagar Para, Deesa, and Jacobabad and has been steady or has changed slightly elsewhere.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—Variations are irregular and show a small but steady rise in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 99° at Surat and the lowest 45° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially clouded in Ceylon, Mysore and the Madras Presidency.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather continues generally fine.

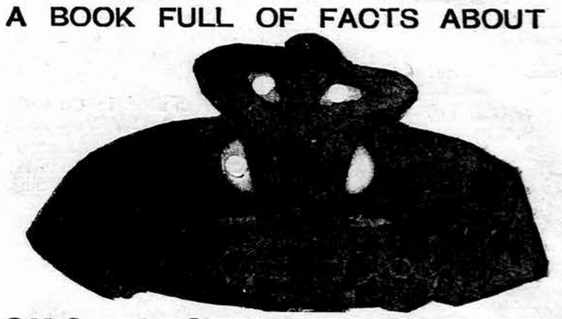
N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE negotiation between England and France for promoting Indian immigration into Reunion are a revival of an old subject. Several years ago the French Government wanted to obtain Indian coolies for the plantations in the island, but would not agree to the proposal made to regulate the supply of labour and safeguard the interests of the immigrants.


FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 138 Farrington Road, London, England.

**FREE TO MEN**

**A BOOK FULL OF FACTS ABOUT**



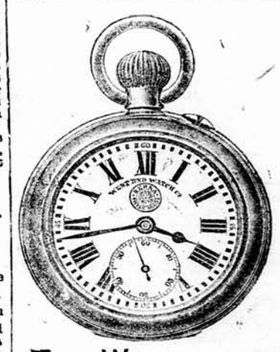
**COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY.**

I know that no man remains a weakling because he wants to. I am sure that you want to overcome every indication of early decay that has shown itself on you. I don't think the man lives who would not like to feel as big and strong as a Sandow, and I know that if you have a reasonable foundation to build upon I can make you a bigger man than you ever hoped to be. I want you to know that, you who can't believe it, and I want you to have my book in which I describe how I learned that strength was only electricity and how I learned to restore it; also I want to tell you the names of sometmen who will tell you that when they came to me they were physical wrecks and are now among the finest specimens of physical manhood.

I want you to read this book and learn the truth about my arguments. If you are not as vigorous as you would like to be, if you have rheumatic pains, weak kidneys, loss of vitality, prostatic troubles, nervous spells, varicocele or any ailment of that kind that weakens you, it would assure your future happiness if you would look into this method of mine. Don't delay it; your best days are slipping by. If you want this book, I send it closely sealed, free, if you write me. If you are able, call on my physician for free consultation and a free test.

**C. C. COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY OR C. C. COOK.**

28, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.



**THE BERNA WATCH,**

AS SUPPLIED TO THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

**NICKEL CASE, OPEN FACE, Rs. 15**

**FINE SILVER CASE, OPEN FACE, Rs. 22**

THIS WATCH IS MADE IN TWO SIZES AND IS GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

**WEST END WATCH CO.,**

WATCH MANUFACTURERS,

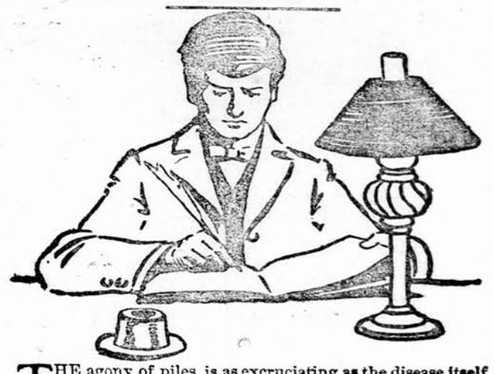
**11, HORNBY ROAD.**

OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST OFFICE,

**BOMBAY.**

**PILES**

**A WONDERFUL ZAM-BUK CURE.**



THE agony of piles is as excruciating as the disease itself is weakening, and how effectively Zam-Buk both relieves and cures is shown by the testimony of Mr. E. F. Tapp, of 7, Alfred Street, Cardiff, who was cured by Zam-Buk after two years' torture. "I had been a most intense sufferer from piles since March, 1902," writes Mr. Tapp. "The protrusions were as large as walnuts. I have been distracted beyond conception by the itching and pain, and had such extraordinary sensations during the night that I have had to get up at two and three o'clock in the morning and bathe myself to allay the inflammation.

"To rid myself of this great suffering, I tried all sorts of remedies in the shape of powders, pills, lotions, creams, and ointments. These included preparations from local chemists and four from doctors. I got no relief whatever. I was in despair, as doctors and one chemist said I would have to undergo an operation.

"While putting off and dreading the operation, I read of a person who had been cured by Zam-Buk, so I sent and got a box. The first few applications brought me magic relief, so I persevered with Zam-Buk, and the piles have now gradually disappeared. I sing its praises to everyone, and especially to those who know what an ordeal of suffering I have gone through. I have only your very valuable balm to thank for my feeling so cheerful and happy to-day."

Composed of the rich juices from certain rare medicinal plants, Zam-Buk is invaluable for piles (blind and bleeding), gouty eczema, prickly heat, mosquito-bites, heat rashes, stings, Delhi sores, sore feet, weak ankles, chapped hands, ringworm, chills, colds, sprains, strains, stiffness, bad legs, swollen knees, inflamed patches, boils, ulcers, pimples, sore heads, scalp irritation, poisoned wounds, lacerated wounds, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, abrasions, chafings, itch, cramp, stiff joints, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, and for all diseased, injured, and irritated conditions of the skin. Zam-Buk may be had of all chemists and medicine vendors for Re. 1 per box, post paid and packed free for Re. 1 As. 2. Large size, containing nearly four times the small size, price Rs. 2 As. 4, or post paid and packed free for Rs. 2 As. 8. Address the Zam-Buk Co., 30, Strand Road, Calcutta.

**FREE BOX.**

Cut out this Coupon, & send with anna stamp (to pay return postage) to Zam-Buk Co., 30, Strand Road, Calcutta, for free sample box.

B. G. 5-3-06.

**Zam-Buk**

**RUB IT IN!**

# CREMATION.

## BRITISH REGULATIONS.

The following are the statutory rules and regulations made by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, 31st March 1903 under section VII of the Cremation Act 1902, the full heat of which we reproduced some days ago. It will be noticed that the rances are very rigid and stringen as regards death by causes other than natural so as to ensure all proper safeguards.

I hereby, in pursuance of Section 7 of the Cremation Act, 1902, make the following regulations:—

DEFINITIONS.

"Cremation authority" means any burial authority or any company or person by whom a crematorium has been established.

"Medical referee" means a medical referee or deputy medical referee appointed in pursuance of Regulation 10.

MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION OF CREMATORIA.

1. Every crematorium hall be—
(a) maintained in good working order;
(b) provided with a sufficient number of attendants; and
(c) kept constantly in a cleanly and orderly condition:

Provided that a crematorium may be closed by order of the Cremation Authority if not less than one month's notice be given by advertisement in two papers circulating in the locality and by wirtten notice fixed at the entrance to the crematorium.

The Cremation Authority shall give notice in writing to the Secretary of State of the opening or closing of any crematorium.

2 Every crematorium shall be open to inspection at any reasonable time by any person appointed for that purpose by the Secretary of State or by the Local Government Board.

Conditions under which Cremation may take place.

3. No cremation of human remains shall take place except in a crematorium of the opening of which notice has been given to the Secretary of State.

4. It shall not be lawful to cremate the remains of any person who is known to have left a written direction to the contrary.

5. It shall not be lawful to cremate human remains which have not been identified.

6. No cremation shall be allowed until the death of the deceased has been duly registered, except where an inquest has been held and a certificate given by a coroner in Form E (see Regulation 8).

7. No cremation shall be allowed to take place unless application therefor be made, and the particulars stated in the application be confirmed by statutory declaration, in accordance with Form A in the schedule hereto.

The application must be signed and the statutory declaration made by an executor or by the nearest surviving relative of the deceased, or, if made by any other person, must show a satisfactory reason why the application is not made by an executor or by the nearest surviving relative.

8 No cremation shall be allowed to take place unless

(a) a certificate in Form B be given by a registered medical practitioner who has attended the deceased during his last illness and who can certify definitely as to the cause of death, and a confirmatory medical certificate in Form C be given by another medical practitioner, who must be qualified as prescribed in Regulation 9; or

(b) A post-mortem examination has been made by amedical practitioner expert in pathology, appointed by the Cremation Authority (or in case of emergency appointed by the Medical Referee) and a certificate given by him in from D; or

(c) An inquest has been held and a certificate has been given by the coroner in From E.

No cremation shall take place except on the written authority of the Medical Referee given in From F.

9. The confirmatory medical certificate in From C, if not given by the Medical Referee, must be given by a registered medical practitioner of not less than five years' standing who must either

(a) be appointed for the purpose by the Cremation Authority; or

(b) hold one of the following appointments:—Medical Officer of Health, Police Surgeon Certifying Surgeon under the Factory and Workshop Act 1901, Medical Referee under the workmen's Compensation Act, 1897; or

(c) hold an appointment as physician or surgeon in a public general hospital containing not less than 50 beds.

10. Every Cremation Authority shall appoint a Medical Referee, who must be a registered medical practitioner of not less than five years' standing and must possess such experience and qualifications as well as him for the discharge of the duties required of him by these regulations. If otherwise qualified he may be a person holding the office of Coroner or of Medical officer of Health.

Every Cremation Authority shall also appoint a Deputy Medical Referee possesing the like qualifications to act in the absence of the Medical Referee and in any case in which the Medical Referee has been the medical attendant of the deceased.

The Cremation Authority on making any such appointment shall notify the name, address and qualifications of the Medical Referee or Deputy Medical Referee to the Secretary of State.

11. It shall be lawful for the Medical Referee if he has personally investigated the cause of death to give a certificate in Form C, and if he has made the post-mortem examination to give a certificate in Form D. The Medical Referee, if a coroner, may himself give the coroner's certificate in Form E.

12. The duties of the Medical Referee shall be as follows:—

(1)—He shall not allow any cremation to take place if it appears that the deceased left a written direction to the contrary.

(2) He shall not (except where an inquest has been held and a certificate given by a Coroner in Form E) allow any cremation to take place unless he is satisfied that the death of the deceased has been duly registered, by the production of a "Certificate of Registry of Death" on one of the forms provided by the Registrar-General for production in case of burial.

(3) He shall, before allowing the cremation, examine the application and certificates and ascertain that they are such as are required by these regulations and that the inquiry made by the persons giving the certificates has been adequate. He may make any inquiry with regard to the application and certificate that he may think necessary.

(4) He shall not allow the cremation unless he is satisfied that the application is made by an executor or by the nearest surviving relative of the deceased, or, if made by any other person that the fact that the executor or nearest relative has not made the application is sufficiently explained, and that the person making the application is a proper person to do so.

(5) He shall not allow the cremation unless he is satisfied that the fact and cause of death have been definitely ascertained; and in particular, if the cruse of death assigned in the medical certificates be such as regard being had to all the circumstances might be due to poison, violence, to any illegal operation, or to privation or neglect he shall require a post-mortem examination to be held, and if that fails to reveal the cause of death shall decline to allow the cremation unless an inquest be held and a certificate given by the coroner in Form E.

(6) If it appears that death was due to poison, to violence, to any illegal operation or to privation or neglect, or if there is any suspicious circumstances whatsoever, whether revealed in the certificates or otherwise coming to his knowledge, he shall decline to allow the cremation unless an inquest be held and a certificate given by the coroner in From E.

(7) If a coroner has given notice that he intends to hold an inquest on the body, he shall not allow the cremation to take place until the inquest has been held.

(8) He may in any case decline to allow the cremation without stating any reason.

In the case of the remains of a person who has died in any place out of England the Medical Referee may accept a Declaration containing the particulars prescribed in From A if it be made before any person having authority in that place to administer an oath or to take a declaration; and he may accept certificates in Forms B, C, and D, if they be signed by any medical practitioners who are shown to his satisfaction to possess qualifications substantially equivalent to those prescribed in the case of each certificate by these regulations.

13. The foregoing regulations, 5 to 12 shall not apply to the cremation of the remains of a deceased person who has already been buried for not less than one year. Such remains may be cremated, subject to such conditions as the Secretary of State may impose in the exhumation license granted by him or otherwise; and any such cremation in which those conditions are not observed shall be deemed a contravention of these regulations.

14. In the case of any person dying of plague cholera, or yellow fever on board ship or in a hospital or temporary place of reception of the sick provided by a Port or other sea authority under the Public Health Acts or by a Hospital Committee under the Isolation Hospital Acts, the Medical Referee, if satisfied as to the cause of death may dispense with any of the requirements of regulations 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 12. These regulations may also be temporarily suspended or modified in any district during an epidemic or for other sufficient reason by an order of the Secretary of State on the application of a Local authority.

15. Notwithstanding the foregoing regulations 6 to 12, the Medical Referee may permit the cremation of the remains of a stillborn child if it be certified to be stillborn by a registered medical practitioner after examination of the body, and if the referee after such inquiries as he may think necessary is satisfied that it was stillborn, and that there is no reason for further examination.

DISPOSITION OF ASHES.

16. After the cremation of the remains of a deceased person the ashes shall be given into the charge of the person who applied for the cremation if he so desires. If not, they shall be retained by the cremation authority and in the absence of any special arrangement for their burial or preservation they shall be decently interred in a burial ground or in land adjoining the crematorium reserved for the burial of ashes. In the case of ashes left temporarily in the charge of the cremation authority and not removed within a reasonable time, a fortnight's notice shall be given to the person who applied for the cremation before the remains are interred.

REGISTRATION OF CREMATIONS, etc.

17. Every cremation authority shall appoint a Register who shall keep a register of all cremations carried out by the cremation authority in Form G. He shall make the entries relating to each cremation immediately after the cremation has taken place, except the entry in the last column, which he shall make as soon as the remains of the deceased have been handed to the relatives for otherwise disposed of.

18. All applications, certificates, statutory declarations and other documents relating to any cremation shall be marked with a number corresponding to the number in the register, shall be filed in order, and shall be carefully preserved by the cremation authority.

All such registers and documents shall be open to inspection at any reasonable hour by any person appointed for that purpose by the Secretary of State, the Local Government Board or the Chief Officer of any Police Force.

19. When any crematorium is closed as provided in Regulation 1 the Cremation Authority shall send all registers and documents relating to the cremations which have taken place there in to the Secretary of State, or otherwise dispose of them as he may direct.

20. The Secretary of State may make any inquiry he thinks fit as to the carrying out of these Regulations in connection with any Crematorium.

# H. M. S. DREADNOUGHT.

(Concluded from page 4.)

With four screws and a steering arrangement that resembles twin-rudders, the Dreadnought will be a handy vessel despite her size. Reversing has always been difficult to provide for in turbine installations, but in the Dreadnought Sir John Durston has made ample provision for it. In point of fact it is this application of the turbine principle to the Dreadnought that has induced the Americans to use turbines for their new battleships and the Germans to make further and more serious investigations into its working. The Babcock and Wilcox boiler is long past the experimental stage, though expert opinion inclines to the belief that this is where the Belleville would have been if the Admiralty had always looked at the matter as it is looking now. Without a speed of 21 knots and high manœuvring qualities a ship armed like the Dreadnought would be formidable enough in all conscience. But Sir Philip Watts's design is better than that. His aim has been to produce a ship of superlative power in which no element was enhanced at the expense of any other. The Dreadnought will be able to look after herself in any hour of danger. An enemy will be within range of her guns before her own guns are in their range. With her high speed and fine manœuvring qualities she could actually fight a small fleet when and how she pleased. Sir Philip Watts is heartily to be congratulated on his latest creation, which is from keel to truck a British ship. The British navy may also well be proud of her, for no higher honour could well be paid it than to say that its officers and men are worthy to handle her. The human element counts for as much in the Dreadnought as it did in the Victory. The estimated cost of the Dreadnought is, it may be added, £1,800,000, as compared with £1,500,000 for the ships of the King Edward class.

# THE ADVANTAGES OF CONCENTRATION IN INDUSTRIES.

There is gain says "Engineering" from the point of view of progress, perhaps also of economy, in aggregating in one manufactory all the processes necessary to the completion of a machine or some other object. There are limits, however, beyond which it is not well to carry this process. An engineering establishment which aims at being a universal provider can never hope to attain preeminence, or to be certain of mechanical success. Although there is a fitness in having one's coat and vest made under the direction of one cutter, there is no reason why he should design or manufacture one's watch. This idea is not always recognised, even in well-managed concerns. The successful builder of a tramp steamer has before now experienced loss financially, if not in prestige, by essaying the construction of high-speed channel boats or yachts. Unsatisfactory results have been occasioned also by engineers undertaking a different class of work from that to which they are accustomed. The builders of high-class ships, indeed, find it difficult to reach the lower economical level of cargo work, because their workmen have been accustomed to higher-grade production. We have known cases where departments have had to be isolated, because in one a much higher degree of accuracy had to be attained than in others. The analogy has often been made with regard to multiplication of branches associated with a company, that the beauty and blossom of the rose is dependent on discriminate pruning of the tree; but there is the other simile, also borrowed from nature, that a great river is only possible by the confluence of mountain streams and tributaries. The concentration, therefore, of cognate industries necessary for the completion of a given product must lead to economy if wisely directed, and if each branch is self contained, and well nurtured by careful and originative staffs. The aim should be the concentrating of many units, each separate but forming an integral part of an industrial whole. We have in Britian one or two such organisations, evolved from the recognition of the interdependence of these units. The great Vickers Company might be quoted as a splendid example. The builder of a warship, for instance, is dependent upon the steelmaker, upon the manufacturer of propelling machinery, and upon the manufacturer of armour, and upon the maker of guns and shot and shell. By uniting all these separate operators into an industrial union there is eliminated divided interests, divided control, divided profits. There is no overlapping of energies, no conflict of self-interests. There is the equivalent of a patriotic adhesion to a common idea. The result adds "Engineering" must be economy in the time and cost of production of the completed article.

# AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS IN BAVARIA.

In order to promote agricultural interests the authorities in Bavaria have established agricultural schools in thirty-one towns. These schools are in charge of teachers, who, in addition to an academical education, must be generally efficient in botany, geology, chemistry, physics, zoology and natural history. At a time when there is little or nothing doing in the fields, from November to March these schools are open, and peasant farmers for a nominal fee can attend courses on cultivat on and fertilisation of the soil, the proper succession of crops on the same land, the best sources for good seeds irrigation, and the breeding of stock They are made acquainted with improvements and new inventions in agricultural implements, the adoption of which can be recommended. They are taught the rudiments of bookkeeping, and other commercial knowledge is imparted essential for the practical farmer In the spring after these farmers have returned to their work in the fields, it becomes the duty of the teachers who instructed them during the winter to travel from place to place, and to act as advisers to the farmers. Much benefit is said is derived from the instruction of these travelling teachers. By practical suggestions to the farmers they induce them to make valuable improvements in the cultivation of their farms. The travelling teacher helps to form co-operative clubs for the joint interests of a number of farmers in one district. From time to time the teacher has to lecture in these clubs on any subject practical or scientific which might prove of interest to the members. These visits and lectures to the different districts are entirely free to the people since the State defrays all the expenses. There is probably no other country in the world in which so much is done by the State for its rural inhabitants as is the case in Bavaria. Other German States have their agricultural schools, but their teachers are not sent in such a practical way direct to the places where they can do the most good, as is done in Bavaria.

# "MR. BURNS'S GOLD LACE."

## REV. W. CARLILE'S SERMON ON "OUR GOOD FRIEND."

"Men in the street" with a thirst for topical allusions flocked to St. Mary-at-Hill, Monument, to hear what the Rev. W. Carlile had to say about "Mr. John Burns's Gold Lace."

A big congregation, women forming only a fractional part of it, filled the church to overflowing. Hundreds arrived after the doors had been closed. The service, coming so close upon the meeting of Parliament, was full of political references. "Endue Thy ministers," chanted Mr. Charlile during prayers, "and Cabinet Ministers—particularly our good friend, the Right Hon. John Burns—with righteousness." And then came the response from the congregation. Special lessons from the Old Testament, in which those who sought "the King in his palace" were not allowed to enter unless they put on a white robe, were read.

In the course of his sermon Mr. Carlile said he admired John Burns for having the courage of his convictions, as shown by his application to the King asking that the gold lace uniform might not in his case be compulsory. But he admired him again when he decided to adopt the dress that etiquette said was necessary.

With the aid of one of his captains, Mr. Carlile then drew a comparison between John Burn's attitude and the correct attitude of those who would wish to be religious.

His captain appeared in his ordinary uniform, but was immediately sent out again being told that he was not garbed correctly for religious service, and that he must change into his cassock. This the captain did, but was again told that his garment had been changed but his heart was not, and that he must clothe himself in his white surplice in order to typify the pure heart.

In this way Mr. Carlile sought to show how John Burns had seen the error of his ways in not wishing to abide by the laws of the society he belonged to, and had consequently, and rightly too bowed to the powers that be.

"I shall never forget the first time I saw good honest John's frank, open countenance, said the preacher. It is many years ago. John Burns was advocating social reforms under one tree in Hyde Park, and I was inculcating other reforms under the next tree.

Both, he said, had been hard at it ever since, and John Burns had won his way to the heart and trust of the people. Some had said that the labourer had lost faith in him. This was wrong, the true labourer still believed in "Honest John," and discontent with him was only shown by the loafer and others of his kin who object to work.

The rev. gentleman then referred to Mr. John Burns' career, and the high office which was his reward after many years' struggle, and said we ought all to respect him for it.

"I can quite understand Mr. Burns' feelings last week when he went to Buckingham Palace," went on Mr. Carlile in his breezy way. "When his Majesty commanded me to go there in connection with the Church Army I got my housemaid to polish up the laces on my uniform, and I put my back to the work so that the dear King could not see that the uniform was not quite up to the stratch. But John Burns must come up to the scratch," he added, and he showed what a mockery it would be if the Minister of State who wore magnificent gold lace on his coat, knee breeches, black stockings, and buckles on his shoes, had not the welfare of the people at heart, and was careless of his spiritual as well as his political duties.

# ARTIFICIAL PUMICE STONE.

The American Consul at Frankfort reports a German invention by which artificial pumice stone is produced by mixture of sand and clay. Pumice stone, aside from its uses as a cleaning agent, belongs to the group of organic polishing substances. While emery is used for polishing tools, polishing paper for stone and glass, oxide of iron for fine glass ware and lime for metals, pumice stone is employed for polishing softer articles. Pumice stone as found in nature is, according to its composition, nothing but lava which has received its foam-like porosity through the fact that the volcanic stone substance was cooled rapidly under strong development of gases. Natural pumice stone, which for industrial purposes comes almost exclusively from the island of Lipari, is of little firmness, and for that reason experiments have been made for some time to find an artificial substitute of greater durability. This seem now to have been accomplished, through a German invention under which artificial pumice stone is made by mixing sand and clay. This artificial pumice stone is made in five different kinds. The first is either hard or soft with a coarse grain and used for leather, waterproof garments, and for the felt and woollen industry. The second can also be supplied hard or soft. It has a medium grain and is mainly used for stucco and sculptural work, as also for rubbing wood before painting. The third is soft, of fine grain and is recommended for polishing wood and tin. The fourth is of medium hardness and fine grain, and gives to wood the right polish before being finished with oil. The fifth is hard and of fine grain and used for polishing stone, especially lithographic stone. The manner of using is the same as for natural pumice stone. For wood it is first used dry, afterwards mixed with oil.

# THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office return for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ... | 10 | 6 | 13 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ... | 21 | 14 | 47 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ... | 15 | 11 | 36 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ... | 3 | 3 | 12 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ... | 8 | 7 | 47 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion ... | 3 | 3 | 20 |
| G Mahim and Worli ... | 3 | 3 | 13 |
| Water Division ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals ... | 0 | 6 | 12 |
| Total ... | 63 | 52 | 200 |
| Same date last year ... | 148 | 135 | 267 |

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade. ... | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ... | 0 | 0 | 43 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ... | 0 | 0 | 24 |
| D Khetwadi Girgaum, Chowpati Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ... | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| E Mazagon Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ... | 0 | 0 | 49 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion ... | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| G Mahim and Worli ... | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| Water Division ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals ... | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| Total ... | 51 | 47 | 180 |
| Total plague deaths to date ... | 3 | 6767 | 2,31,38 |
| Same date last year ... | 143 | 123 | 278 |

SMALL-POX.

| Attacks | Death |
|---|---|
| 6 | 2 |

Madras famine expenditure for 1905 1906 was originally fixed at Rs. 10,00,000 to meet the contingency of a possible failure of the South-West Monsoon. The season having improved, however, the Government have not considered it necessary to open any actual relief works. The Revised Estimate has accordingly been reduced to Rs. 1,25,000, which represents the anticipated cost of famine tools to be purchased or manufactured, to make up the deficiencies between sanctioned reserves and actuals. The Government do not consider that any provision need for the present be made in the Budget Estimate for 1906 1907.

## BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and Depot of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

# HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

To agriculturists, and all engaed or interested in rural industries generally, cooperation presents an object-lesson worthy of the closest attention; and in these days of agricultural depression it is inconceivable how it should come to pass that those most nearly socerned should ignore a force which has more than once safely piloted other industies through periods of trade depression and stagnation.—Illustrated Rural Industries.

The mere spending of money in order to acquire a reputation as a connisseur has been much to the benefit of many of the West-End dealers, and has led them to achedeve many of the various rigs which have caused the mighty rise in prices of everything old. It is quite unnecessary to say that many so-called fine and unique works of art will, if they overcome into the market again, realize quite disappoining sums, unless, perhaps some new and fashionable millionaire is unfortunate enough to fall into the hands of the ring about the time the articles are offered for sale. To imagine that works of art are investments of sound standing is not to be thought of any more than many of the fluctuating mining companies which are dealt with on the Stock Exchange.—The Collectors.

I have a distant acquaintance with a millionaire whose love of art still induces him to buy pictures to put in his cellars, all his wall space being long since occupied. It would be wrong to discourage him for some of the painters he has in this way assisted have been men of promise; but it is very class that the picture that overcrowds an already overcrowded town mansion is art in the wrong place as definitely as the distemper in the barn was art in the right place, and one recalls. Macaulay's dictum that it is not the absence of art, but the presence of art in the wrong place that is a sign of decadence. The right place for a work of art is where it can enter into the daily life of the people, and from this point of view it is evidently a healthier ambition in a student to want to paint the walls of a cafe than to covert places on the Royal Academy.—Walter Bayes in The Magazine of Fine Arts.

The system under which the Characters of soldiers on enlistment are obtained and dealt with is exceedingly unsatisfactory; indeed, it may not unjustly be termed ridiculous. The form on which the character is given ignores altogether the question of whether the person to whom reference is made has been the employer of the candidate; and, most surprising of all, the regulations prescribe that after the expiration of a year the character is to be destroyed! To any person outside the War Office—or Bedlam—it should be clear that if in addition to an exemplary or very good character on leaving the Army an ex-soldier could show also a satisfactory certificate, given by his employer in civil life, previous to enlistment, the advantage of such a recommendation would be very great. Yet such obviously valuable documents are incontinently consigned to an official wastepaper basket!—"The World."

At the present moment in Russia we are only on the eve of the formation of political parties, the parliamentary system cannot dispense with them. One of the chief problems that will arise out of the future meeting of the Russian National Assembly will be the grouping of individuals not only according to their political-philosophical profession, but according to their class interests.—Maxime Kovalevsky in Revue de Paris.

As life advances, it becomes apparent to everyone that nature was meant for sperituat purposes, and to eventually tells a spiritual story. After thirty, it is character writ all on the countenance, not physical feature; and just as bad life can blur and degrate to the most finely cut and expressive natural face, so is there no limit to the transfiguring power of goodness. If we make the most of our poor physique or indifferent health with cheerful fortitude, the disadvantages of them will be largely neutralized.—British Weekly.

What Ministers should be given to understand, with all due emphasis and without the lack of an unnecessary day, is that the line of least resistance for them does not lie over the necks of the women who are clamouring for the vote. Hitherto both parties have toyed with the question. The day for that is over. A strong group of a dozen men behind resolute leaders, acting with the inspiration of the chivalry and a sense of their responsibilities a trustees for the unenfranchised, could easily put woman's suffrage on the first order of the day and keep it there until it was passed into law.—Review of Reviews.

The London County Council has decided to extend its school dinners experiment. Some differences of opinion were expressed as to the desirability of this course. In the first place, it seems clear that the mass of the children who benefit under the scheme are not the underfed but children of parents who can, and we are glad to say do, pay for their meals. In short, the scheme has really established cheap restaurants in a certain number of schools. The chief danger, we think as we have urged before, in connexion with schemes of this kind is that they must, if extended widely and there can be little doubt this is always the tendency—help to break down still further the still lingering home-life among the masses of the people.—Charity Organization Review.

Every woman, says the sage, is at heart a rake. Lovely woman has, of course, a perfect right to be anything she pleases, but the worst of it is that she expects every male—and more especially every adolescent male—to be a rake as well. And many of us have few qualifications for the part. The wretched Orsinian finds this out to his cost when in the vacation he visits his ancestral home Sisters, cousins, and aunts hang upon his lips fondly expecting to be horrified by stories of the awful depravity of himself and his fellows. In vain he protests that stories, God bless'm, he has none to tell.—The Isis.

The belief that freedom and parliamentary institutions are capable of solving the darkest problems is not, however, more widespread and delusive than the belief that the intellectual progress of nations is by itself sufficient to insure their happiness. How baseless is this assumption we are only beginning to see to-day, when whole masses of cultivated nations are sunk in a hopeless pessimism which is the very result of an excess of culture. Disillusioned, unnerved, despairing men and women finally abjure all higher intelectual aspirations, setting a value only upon that which can be tangibly seized, and which brings positive material benefit and profit. The majority of these victims of modern culture suffer from a peculiar spiritual neurasthenia and a complete lack of ideas. Culture alone, in fact, solves no problem of life, but may be set side by side with pretended freedom and delusive democracy as ineffective for the solution of the tremendous problems of popular discontent and disorder now facing the world.—M. Pobedonostseff in the "Cesmopolitan."

It may appear fanciful, but I do not think it really is so, to suggest that the establishment of rifle shooting, with its inalienable tinge of active patriotism, as a national pastime, and the co-operation of our great games clubs to that end, would bring into the atmosphere of our field-sports a freshening breeze of undeniable sportmanship. Nay, more, it would to some extent bring sportsmanship, the active participation in games and field-sports, and the proper spirit of such participation, even nearer than at present to the splendid code of the Samurai.—C. B. Fry, in his Magazine.

Are we always happy when we are playing? Dr. Lewis Paton tells a story of a boy whom he found crying on Primrose Hill because he had been a Boer three nights running. The game is undertaken for its own sake, not for the sake of the resultant or accompanying pleasure; and impeded progress in the game will indubitably bring pain. The criterion of pleasure is insufficient to mark off play from work. Successful activity, even in what we do not like doing, brings a pleasure of its own. Much of this word's work is pleasurable throughout; and pleasure is not an invariable accompaniment of blavful activities.—W. H. Winch in Mind.

What we want now is a league of optimists in which the elders should be enrolled even more than the juniors, and which men and women alike should join, for pessimism has no sex, and while men will persuade you that art is decadent, that the country has no less ers, that everyone is bent on evil, women would persuade us that love is dead and morality misbehaved, that Society is fast deteriorating, and all the old good swallowed up in present evils which grow more and more.—"Lady's Pictorial."

The London County Council, whose enterprise is so popular on the other side of the Channel, and is likely to become so at Paris, will soon have spent 125 million francs (£5,000,000) in houses built and con rolled under its own immediate direction. With such an example the legislator would show excessive timidity if he felt the least reluctance to giving to the Communes, under the guardianship of the State, some of those elementary prerogatives that logically belong to the sanitary measures of a municipality.—Paul Strauss in "Revue Bleue."

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 2.

SECURITIES—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2½ per cent Consols ... | 90 5-16 ex | = | + 1-16 |
| 3 do. Rentes ... | 99 1-2 | = | unchanged |
| 3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan ... | 106 | = | — 3-4 |
| 5 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ... | 86 3-8 | = | + 1-16 |

SILVER—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spot in London ... | 30 1-8 | = | — 5-16 |
| 2 months hence ... | 29 11-16 | = | — 1-4 |
| Spot in New York ... | 65 1-4 | = | — 5-8 |

EXCHANGES—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paris cheques ... | 25 15 | = | — 1-2 |
| Berlin " ... | 20 20 1-2 | = | unchanged |
| New York Demand ... | 4 85 3-4 | = | — 1-8 |

DISCOUNTS—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England ... | 4 | per cent | = unchanged |
| 3 months sight Bank Bills ... | 3 5-8 | do | = do |
| 4 " " ... | 3 | do | = do |
| 3 " " Fine Trade Bills ... | 4 | do | = do |
| 6 months sight Fine Trade Bills ... | 4 | do | = — 1-8 |
| INTEREST— | | | |
| Day to day loans ... | 3 7-8 | do | = unchanged |
| 7 day market loans ... | 3 7-8 | do | = do |

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Silver to Bombay ... | 320 000 |
| Gold to Bombay ... | 60,000 |

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 3 3-4 March, sellers quiet but steady

WHEAT—Quiet but steady

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 44 1-4 — 1-1 A-M sellers dull
Brown 39 3-4 — 1-4 A-M sellers dull

LINSEED—
Limseed Sold 43 1-2 — 1-2 A-M sellers dull

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1-16

ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Australia and Dunur

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Coin, Rs. 33,000
Ex s s Macedonia from London.
1565 Bars Silver
1785 boxes Mexican dollars
Ex s s Oriental from London Imported on 23rd Feb 1906.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed active. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 12,000. Sales increased yesterday by 5,000 bales. Spot 5·78 — 5. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 1-16 — 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 2,000. Futures closed steady.

| Mar.-April | April-May | May-June. |
|---|---|---|
| 5·66 | 5·69 | 5·72 |
| —2 | —2 | —2 |
| June-July | July-Aug | Aug.-Sept. |
| 5·74 | 5·76 | 5·74 |
| —3 | —3 | —3 |
| Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. |
| 5·40 | 5·57 | 5·56 |
| —3 | —3 | —3 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts U S Ports ... | 24,000 |
| Do last year ... | 20,000 |
| Exports to Great Britain ... | 12,000 |
| Do. do Continent ... | 6,000 |

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ... mutilated } a
Futures, month of March ... 10·14 }
Do do ... mutilated }
a First cause of fluctuation mutilated, Advanced owing to bullis supply figures

IN NEW ORLEANS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot ... | 10 5-8 |
| Futures, mouth of May ... | 10·20 + 17 |
| Do. do. July ... | 10·36 + 18 |
| Tone at close ... | steady |

COTTON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Week's receipts of cotton at U. S ports | 114,000 | bales. |
| " exports to Great Britain ... | 58,000 | " |
| " " Continent ... | 57,000 | " |
| Stock of cotton at U S. ports ... | 811,000 | " |
| Stock of cotton at interior ports ... | 617,000 | " |

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Friday, 2nd March 1906:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton ... | 14,193 bales. |
| Wheat ... | 2,280 cwts. |
| Linseed ... | 8,838 do |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard ... | 117 do |
| Gingelly seed ... | 2,455 do |
| Poppyseed ... | 15 do |
| Groundnut ... | 68 do |
| Castorseed ... | 2,926 do |
| Rice ... | 9,268 do |
| Myrabolams ... | 2,098 do |
| Cottonseed ... | 4,835 do |
| Mowraseed ... | nil |
| Grass ... | 2,401 do |
| Joowar ... | 9 do |
| Maize ... | nil |

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH. 2.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The Liverpool Cotton Market closed ... | ... | active |
| Surats ... | ... | quiet |
| Good Dhowncurra ... | ... | ... |
| The Manchester Market has been ... | ... | steady. |
| 2 1/2 per cent Consols ... | ... | 90 5-16 ex |
| 3 per cent Rentes ... | ... | 99 1-2 |
| 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan ... | ... | 103 |
| 5 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers ... | ... | 86 3-8 |
| Bar silver ... | ... | 30 1-8 |

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, MARCH, 3.

EXCHANGE.—Tone Steady.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank T. T. ... | ... | ... | 1s 4 1-16d. | |
| Bank Demand ... | ... | ... | 1s 4 1-16d. | to 3-32d. |
| Credit Bills 3 Months Sight | | D.A | 1s 4 9-32d. | |
| Do. 6 do. | do. | ... | 1s 4 13-32d. | to 1-8 d |
| French Francs 3 do. | do. | ... | 107 1-2 | |
| Marcks 3 do. | do. | ... | 139 1-4 | |
| Hongkong 30 Days | Sight | ... | 147 | |
| Shanghai 30 | do | ... | 206 | |
| Japan 30 | do. | ... | 149 1-2 | |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash ... | ... | 98 14 |
| 1st Settlement, 30th March | | 99 2 |

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England | since 28th | Sept. | 4 | per cent. |
| Bank of Bombay | do. 1st | Feb. | 9 | do. |
| Bank of Bengal | do. 1st | " | 9 | do. |
| Bank of Madras | do. 16th | Jan. | 8 | do. |

SEEDS.

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| LINSEED—Tone weak. | |
| Ready ... ... ... ... ... | 7 9 0 |
| Forward ... ... ... ... ... | ... |
| RAPESEED.—Tone weak | |
| Brown Dawnpore Ready ... ... | 6 12 0 |
| Do. Forward ... ... | ... |
| Yellow Dawnpore Ready ... ... | 7 2 0 |
| Do. Forward ... ... | ... |
| Yellow Guzerat Ready ... ... | ... |
| Do. Forward ... ... | ... |
| POPPYSEED—Tone Quiet. | |
| Ready ... ... ... ... ... | 8 0 0 |
| Forward ... ... ... ... ... | ... |
| CASTORSEED—Tone Quiet. | |
| Ready ... ... ... ... ... | 34 0 0 |
| Forwards ... ... ... ... ... | ... |
| GINGELLYSEED—Tone steady. | |
| Howree Khandeish ... ... ... | 47-48 |
| 15 per cent. Mixed ... ... ... | 46 47 |
| 25 per cent do. ... ... ... | 45-46 |
| 50 per cent do. ... ... ... | 44 |
| Black Kutnee ... ... ... ... | 39-40 |
| WHEAT.—Tone quiet. | |
| White Delhi April-May ... ... ... | 5 1 0 |

NEW YORK REPATION—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot ... | 11·10 + 15 |
| March ... | 10·14 + 14 } a |
| April ... | 10·8 + 13 } |

a Advanced owing to firm cables and to bullish visible supply figures

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tone ... | firm. |
| Estimated sales ... | 8,000 Bales |
| Imports ... | 3,000 " |

| Mar.-Apl. | Apl.-May | May-June |
|---|---|---|
| 5·75 | 5·78 | 5·67 |
| +9 | —9 | +9 |
| June-July | July-Aug. | Aug.-Sep. |
| 5·53 | 5·35 | 5·33 |
| +9 | +9 | —5 |
| Sep.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. |
| 5·56 | 5·63 | 5·52 |
| +6 | 6+ | +6 |

COTTON.—There is a moderate business passing in ready cotton at Colaba to-day, but the enquiry for forward contract is very stock. Sutta closing quotations are as follows:—

Broach M.-G. Good March ... Rs. 251 1-2
Bengals Fully Good " ... " 180 1-2

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

| | Fine. | F.-G. Good | Dely. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms) | ...186 | 178 ... | Ready. |
| Bengals (M.-G.) Ry. terms ... | ...190 | 180 ... | do. |
| Sind-Punjab (M. G.) ... | ...189 | 179 ... | do. |
| Oomrawuttee (descriptions) M.-G. | 208 | 202 ... | do. |
| Khandeish (M.-G.) ... | ...200 | 193 ... | do. |
| Jalgaum (M.-G.) ... | ... | ... 197 ... | do. |
| Khundwa (M.-G.) ... | ... | ... 202 ... | do. |
| Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.) | | | |
| Karanja do. (M.-G.) | 208 | 202 ... | do. |
| Akola do. (M.-G.) | | | |
| Oomra, good staple (M.-G.) | ... | 225 219 ... | do. |
| Dh

## ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

A lecture on recently given at the Royal Institution by Mr. W. C. D. Whetham, F.R.S., who is one of the brilliant band of Cambridge physicists, and whose book on the Recent Development of Physical Science was so successful. Mr. Whetham's subjects was the passage of electricity through liquids. It is in investigating just such subjects as these that the recent amazing advance in physics has been made. Indeed, a discussion of the whole question of the conduction of electricity through liquids and gasses would from a fitting introduction to the study of radium and radio-activity. There is something almost comicalabout the fashion in which electricity is coming to dominate the whole of physics. We were, indeed, quite prepared to believe that light, including radiant heat, is an electro-magnetic phenomenon. But it is startling—if not impossible—to realise that matter itself is none other than an electric phenomenon. If there was any dogma of physics with which electricity might be thought to have nothing to do, it surely was Newton, first law of motion the law of inertia, which declares that unless some external force be impressed upon it, a body at rest remains at rest and body in motion continues to move in a straight line at a unifrom speed for ever. But nowaday we are told that its very mass or inertia the only remaining property of matter that we can call fundmantal, is to be explained in electrical terms. Its inertia is electrical inertia.

But since we have alluded to Newton s first law of motion we may observe one or two other points in which our conception of that law is affected by recent physical inquiry. There is in the first place the fact of radiation pressure. Clerk-Maxwell long ago declared that light and the allied froms of radiation, though not consisting of the propagation of any material particles, must nevertheless exercise a pressure upon any object which they encountered. Lately the existence of that pressure has been experimentally demonstrated. This discovery obviously complicates anothe of Newton's laws—the law of gravitation—since it indicate sthe presence of a force, practically or absolutely universal, which tends to counteract graviation. But here we my confine ourselves to its bearing upon the first law of motion. Let us for instance, imagine a moving body which is itself a source of radiation—the sun for 'instance According to Newton's law, the proper motionfon of the sun mus continue for ever a t constant s eed in straight line unless some external force be impressed upon it. But it has been shown that the fact of radiation pressure complicates this assertion. The sun is sending out radiations in all directions alike; but since he is at the same time moving in a certain direction, follows that the radications behind him must tend to become themed out, whilst those immediately from of him will be crowded together. The consequence is that the radiation pressure in front of an onward moving and radiant body is higher than that behind it, and tends, in virtue of its own activity its own motion constantly tends towards arrest—the first law of motion notwithstanding.

Again matter as Newton conceived it was essentially passive and dead; though he can scarcely regarded as definitely an atomist, he did believe in the atomic or particulate structure of matter, and certainly he regarded such particles as inert. In framing his first law he never considered the possibility of the genera lon of forces within and by the particles of matter themselves. But nowadays radium has made us all familiar with the intra-atomic energies. Apply Newton's first law, for instance, to an atom of radium, and we see at once that it is ludicrously inapplicable What, then, remains? Are we to abandon Newton's first law? Only the most unthinking could suppose so. It remains as an expression of a truth of the first importance, absolutely untouched by the fact that it may be impossible anywhere to find uncomplicated illustrations of it. We still believe that every particle of matter would obey the law but for radiation pressure, and but for the generation of compleating forces within itself. (Similarly we still b lieve in the law of gravitation, though we known that Newton's expression of it must now be complicated by our knowledge of a law of repulsion.) Ideally, so to speak Newton's first law is true. Indeed, most of us, long accustomed to it, might defy any one to disturb our acceptance of it. It seems to us an absolutely necessary and inevitable truth, the negation of which is inconceivable. That, of coures, is Spencer's criterion of the most certain truth to which we can attain but that even this criterion is never final may be recognised if we remember that thinking and observant men, from Aristotle to Galileo, held a diametrically opposite view of motion, believing that every moving thing must soon come to rest unless it be incessantly pushed or pulled from without.

It is reported that a farmer near Victoria West, Cape Colony, in sinking a well has discovered a curious stone. The pebble is described as being of a glossy appearance, and having near the centre a drop of liquid. If this description is correct, then this pebble must be of a similar nature to a remarkable crystal possessed by the Roman poet, Claudian, and concerning which he wrote a number of epigrams. This was a piece of quartz, or rock crystal, with a cavity of considerable size, in which was a movable drop of liquid. Moore alludes to it as:—

"the famed drop in crystal found
Floating, while all was froz'n around."

Addison, again, mentions a crystal of this kind at Milan, and another which he saw at Vendome, in France. In one of his epigrams on his crystal Claudian wrote:—

"The crystal retains the signs of its former state. And this is precisely what the modern geologist says of the stones containing cavities in which there is liquid, he tries to read the history of the rock in these liquid inclusions.

For though such comparatively large drops of liquid in rock crystal are rare, others of microscopic size are extremely common in the quartz of granite and other rocks. It has been reckoned that there may be as many as 1,000,000,000 such cavities in a cubic inch of quartz, although they do not all contain lequid. The liquid which many of them contain has been found to be water, containing perhaps salt in solution, and in some cases liquified carbonic acid gas. Sometimes there is a bubble of gas in the liquid which moves about the cavity in a very remarkable way.

What then do these liquid inclusions teach as to the origin of the rock containing them? The liquid or gas in them has evidently been caught up during crystallisation. If a solution of salt be watched under the microscope as the little cubes crystallise out it will be seen that they occasionally enclose droops of water. And Dr. Sorby has made remarkable calculation found on the relative size of the cavaties, and the valumes of the contained liquids. From this he inferred that the rock in which such cavities occur must have solidified at depths of from five to fifteen miles. These figures are thought by many to be excessive, but the fact remains that the existence of such cavities indicates that the rock containing them must have solidified at a depth which is to be reckoned in miles.

Such liquid inclusions, again, indicate that when the rock solidified deep down in the earth's crust there was much gas and vapour present. There must in fact, be enormous volumes of them entangled in the molten mass below. And may not this high pressure gas be the force, or at least one of the forces, to which we owe the volcano and the earth quake? It was a very ancient belief that these phenomena were due to wind imprisoned in the earth. If it found vent there was a volcanic eruption if it could not escape it shook th earth. Now the great French geologist Daubree made some very suggestive experiments on the action of high pressure gas for which he obtained the use of the Government apparatus for testing explosives. Among other results Daubree found that high pressure gas could drill a hole through a solid block of granite, and that granite and marble could be moulded and made to flow through an orifice like water by the same mighty fore.

May it not then be that high pressure gas deep down in the earth's crust is the force which has drilled the channel of the volcano, and brought up the lava from below? May it not be the same force which has moulded the igneous rocks, and made them flow into the cracks and fissures of the rocky strata where we now see them? May it not be the same high pressure gas trying to escape which causes the earth's crust to tremble, and produced the earthquake? Daubree himself used his results to explain the diamond pipes of South Africa, but they seem capable of a far wider application.

"APENTA" B.G.
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
A SPECIFIC
for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ormara, 8525 tons, Captain F R Gun-Cunningham, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Dagcun, 671 tons, Captain V Lunde arrived in harbour from Hangkong 10th February with a cargo of timber.

THE steamer Maj di, 1857 tons, Captain W H Coates, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Jeddah, 19th February with pilgrims.

THE steamer Rt of St George, 2967 tons, Captain D R Stephens, arrived in harbour to-day from Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Argenfels, 3761 tons, Captain A Meyer, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Pekin 2522 tons Captain W K L Mare arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe 2nd February with a general cargo

The P and O S N Co's steamer Ceylon. 2159 tons, Captain C F Lockstone arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe 11th February with a general cargo

THE B I S N Co's steamer Henzada, 1204 tons, Captain J Ross, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Yarra, 2514 tons, Captain F Sollier, sailed yesterday for China, Noumea, &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Trigonia, 1070 tons, Captain P T Powell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Pagkallan, 20th February, with a cargo of kerosene oil in bulk.

THE Hansa line steamer Gutenfels, 3577 tons, Captain H Dredrichson, arrived in harbour to-day from Hamburg 31st January via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Torkiston, 2398 tons, Captain F Paton, sailed yesterday for Antwerp and Hull, with a general cargo and Captain F B Christian, Mr and Miss Watt, and Mrs B Coury as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lingo, 933 tons, Captain R J Rickford arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and 13 cabin and deck passengers

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linda, 3295 tons, Captain J W Robertson arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritious 10th February, with a cargo of sugar and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kasava; 504 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, arrived in harbour yesterd y from Busreh 26th February, via Karachi, with a general cargo, 4 cases opium and passengers,

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Filippo Artelli, 3752 tons, Captain F E Radoniere, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste 11th February with a general cargo and ten passengers

### ARRIVALS.

| Mar. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Majidi s | Contes | Jeddah, Feb 18 |
| 3 | St of St George s | Stephens | Karachi, Feb 28 |
| | Gutenfels s | Diedricusen | Hamburg, Jan 31 |
| | Trieste s | Powell | Pangkallan, Feb 20 |
| | R G M S Elphinstone s | Farewell | Port Blair, Feb 23 |
| 4 | Linga s | Rickford | Karac i, Mar 2 |
| | Ceylon s | Lockstone | Kobe, Feb 11 |
| | Filippo Artelli s | Radomeic | Trieste, F b 11 |
| | Pekin s | Mare | Kobe, Feb 2 |
| | Dagcun s | Lunde | Bangkok, Feb 16 |
| | Itinda s | Robertson | Mauritues, Feb 10 |
| | Kasara s | Cutbush | Busreh, Feb 26 |
| | H M S Perrible | Campbell | Colombo, Mar 1 |

### DEPARTURES

| Mar. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Yarra s | Sollier | China, &c |
| | Arabia s | Leigh | London |
| | Turkistan s | Upton | Hull, &c |
| 4 | Argenfels s | Meyer | Gulf, via Karachi |
| | Orissa s | Cunningham | Calcutta |

THE steamer Henzada, Captain Ross, obtained her port-clearance on Saturday last for the Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday,
Steamer Macedonia, for London, &c
" Itinda, for Calcutta, &c
" Filippo, Artelli, for China, &c

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

| | Vessels. | Names. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| Feb. 25 | Bohemia | A Hunt | Liverpool |
| | Caspian | D Young | Torrevieja |
| | Diomatis | E L Davies | Madras |
| | Hogin | C Anderson | Rangoon |
| | Katoria | E of M Dickinson | Chittagong |
| | Sangola | W H Jacobs | Bombay |

DEPARTURES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| March 1 | Onda | F Alton | Bombay |
| | Simla | C D Goldsmith | London |
| | Ellora | R B Hendrson | Moulmein |
| | Gregory Apear | J G Olifent | Hongkong |
| | Muttra | E W Pick | Bombay |

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| Feb | Vessel | From |
|---|---|---|
| 16 | Southgate | Calcutta |

Mar STEAMERS EXPECTED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | Clan Robertson | Coast |
| 3 | Bancoora | Bombay |
| 4 | Sirsa | Calcutta |
| 5 | Goorkha | London |
| 8 | Clan Gordon | Coast |
| 9 | Clan Macleod | Liverpool |
| 10 | Nadir | Bombay |
| 12 | Tanne fels | Antwerp |
| 13 | Clan Macnea | Liverpool |
| 21 | Rabenfels | Antwerp |
| 25 | Marksburg | London |

The dates are approximate only.

### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macaulay, arrived at London on the evening of the 28th instant.

The P and O steamer India arrived at Plymouth on the evening of the 2nd instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Manora left London on the afternoon of the 3rd instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Quetimba, passed Lisbon on the morning of the 3rd instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Sultar, left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 2nd instant night, ia Lamu and Mombassa.

### DAILY EXPORTS, MAR. 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—1330 cwt methy-ated J Lukmidas; 58 cwt metal brass R Kora a; 300 cwt cotton seed Ernst Lem and Co; 100 bales cotton A Raghie and Co; 100 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co; 7 0 cwt myrabollams M Kersonji.

FOR LONDON.

Mreedania s—50 bales hemp Kiddle Reay and Co; 2030 cwt Kurdeosed E D Sassoon and Co; 100 cwt fenugree seed Ernst Lem and Co.

FOR HULL.

Eastville s—1057 cwt myrabollam B Jethabhoy; 11 50 cwt castor seed Ralli Bros; 3000 cwt cotton seed R Nixon and Co; 4000 cwt. cotton seed W Scobie.

Frank Cass dale s—4750 cwt cotton seed Ralli Bros; 4006 cwt cotton seed Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Kt of the St George s—10,300 cwt. cotton seed L Dreyfus and Co; 3300 cwt cotton seed Volkart Bros; 5000 cwt cotton seed David Sassoon and Co; 1000 cwt myrabollams Abjee Ommersay.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macintyre s—220 bales cotton The Bombay Coy: 8000 cwt poppy seed Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Mcintyre s—20 cwt bones H H Sutcman and Co; 100 bales cotton G Tijpat and Co; 1425 cwt mustard seed A H A Carlim and Co: 1300 cwt bones Craft Mody and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Argenfels s—135 bales cotton J A Reghie and Co; 36 bales hemp and 4 bales shellacs J Madhavrao and Co: 114 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 60 cwt nuxmoca and 30 cwt cachura D Vallybhoy and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—2700 cwt ginzelly seed 2 00 castor seed and 4650 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Moravia s—130 bales cotton Damjee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Craigmara s—300 cwt linseed R Pekk Nixon and Co; 150 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Moravia s—110 bales cotton Gaile and Co: 440 cwt myrabollams Libschart Bros; 110 cwt myrabolams P Luckmidas and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—10 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG

Filipra Artolli s—500 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 520 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co: 40 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 200 bales twist G Tijpal and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Filippo Artelli s—500 bales twist R S N Talati and Co; 600 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 480 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co: 560 bales David Sassoon & Co 40 tons iron Cassinath Sons and Co

FOR KOBE.

Glenlyon s—200 bales cotton A B asheck and Co; 100 bales cotton W Pavri and Co; 1000 bales cotton The Meismi B Kaisha; 300 bales cotton G Tijpal and Co.

Northrien s—300 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton Banaji and Co; 32 bales cotton the Meisui B Kaisha.

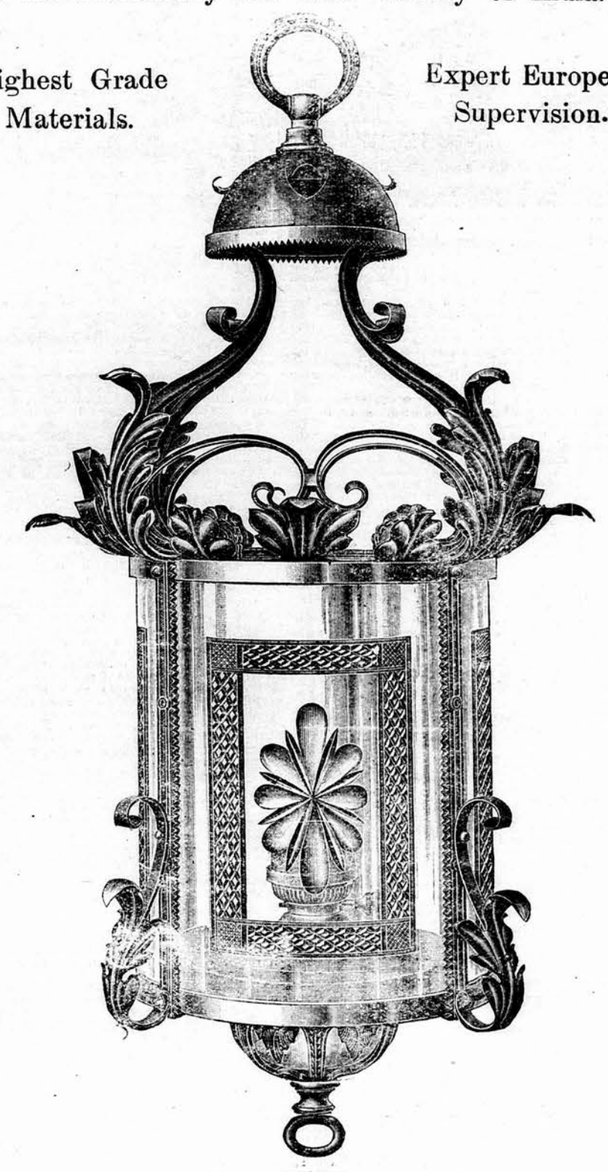
FOR YOKKAICHI

Glenlyon s—200 bales cotton G Tijpal and Co,

FOR YOKOHAMA.

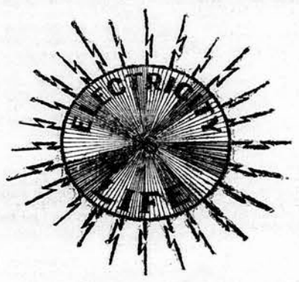
Glenlyon s—100 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co.

F. & C. OSLER,
BOMBAY.
Electrical Engineers
To His Excellency The Late Viceroy of India.
Highest Grade Materials.
Expert European Supervision.



3381
Osler's Electric Light Fittings.
Osler's Fans with patent Aluminium Blades.
Estimates free on Application.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.




THE FIRE OF LIFE.

The infusion of the human system with an electrical current is like building a fire in a locomotive. Without steam the locomotive is powerless to move. Without electricity the human cannot live. The less electricity in the system, the less power man possesses. Without power he cannot ward off the inroads of disease. My HERCULEX is the torch that rekindles the fire. It does it rapidly. It gives you the steam to go—to do—to live. Read the following:—

THE ELECTRIC HERCULEX DID MORE FOR AN HONORARY MAGISTRATE OF RANGOON IN SIX DAYS THAN MEDICINE DID IN FIVE YEARS.

(Copy of Certificate.)

CALCUTTA, December 12th, 1905.

I, Moung Tha Nyo, an Honorary Magistrate of the Town of Rangoon, do certify that I have been under Dr. Sauden's treatment for the last six days, applying his Electric Herculex, etc. I have been a sufferer for more than five years from Rheumatism which affected my entire body, of impure blood, and a severe pain in the neck extending through the head, and also complaints of the bowels, indigestion, loss of appetite, etc. During these five years I tried all sorts of remedies and drugs, as well as massage, without any benefit.

During these six days I have used the Herculex, I am happy to say that I have been greatly indebted to you for the change in my entire system. My appetite has increased, and I am free from pain, and like a new man.

I feel sure I will be permanently cured within the time (one to two months) stipulated by you.

WITNESSES:

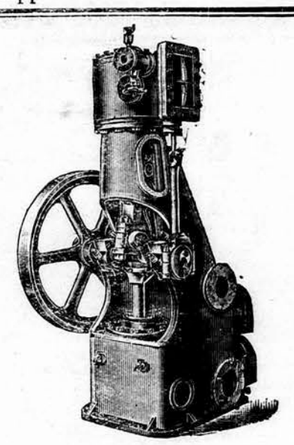
(Sd.) MOUNG THA NYO,
Honorary Magistrate of Rangoon

Jacob Agabob, Care of Bulloch Bros. & Co., Ld. Rangoon.

R. E. Mogul, Care of Esoofally Hiptoola & Co., Calcutta.

If you cannot call for a free consultation, write to me and I will send you without charge my books fully explaining my system of treating disease without medicine. Write at once. Do not let THE FIRE OF LIFE smoulder.

CALL OR ADDRESS:
DR. A. T. SANDEN,
75, Hornby Road, 1st floor,
BOMBAY.



The HASTE PUMP Co., Ltd.,
CROWN BUILDINGS,
Old Broad Street, London, E.C.
Telegraphic Address: "Pumperling, London."
Codes: Bedford McNeill's and A B C (5th Edition).
AGENTS REQUIRED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.

Beauty.
Icilma Fluor Cream prevents the skin from shining when warm, and checks the growth of superfluous hair. No woman can hope to keep the delicate hues of a young parent rose-white complexion in a hot climate unless she uses regularly Nature's marvellous skin tonic, Icilma.
ARMY and NAVY STORES, and all good Chemists.
OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS and STORES,
Icilma Co., Ltd.,
142, Gray's Inn Road, London, England.

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The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.
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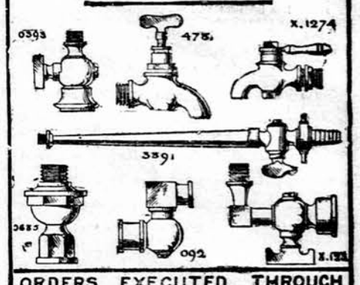


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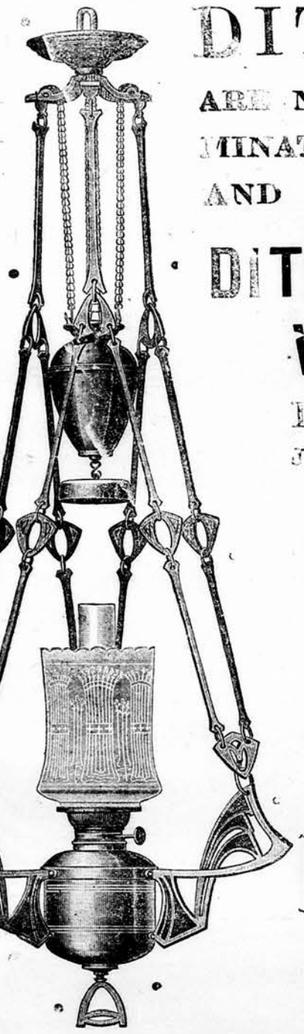

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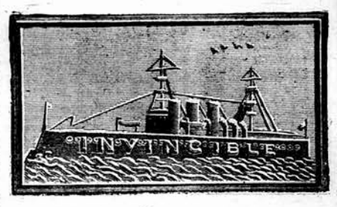


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Liqueur Exquisite, Tonic, Digestive and Efficacious

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Possessing most Powerful Germ-killing Properties.

The **BENEDICTINE** liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC (against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions), APERIENT (slow purgative), DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC (against convulsions,* qualities). *REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—

"Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

"At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

"We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.

The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto "Moritur qui non utitur."

Extract from the "Gazette Medicale."

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M.D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

DR. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

DR. J. ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES.

Chief Physician & House Surgeon, Charitable Hospital of Marseilles.

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A large assortment of powerful Telescopes, Binoculars, artificial human eyes, English made glare and Dust eye protectors and **motor goggles** in stock.

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## A PERFECT FOOD

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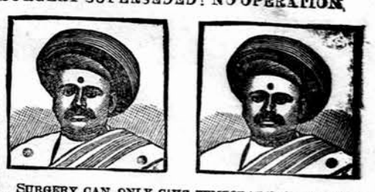

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THEY CAN BE RADICALLY CURED BY THE UNFAILING MEDICINES DESCRIBED BELOW:—

HYDROCELE, Hernia, Elephantiasis, and all rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless remedy of 85 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils. Patients are requested to see me before undergoing operation, for a permanent cure. Pills and Oil for 20 days. Rs. 13-8.

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Up-country orders are promptly sent by V.P.P. Please state clearly age and term of disease.

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It contains 20% Crystal Carbolic, and so is powerfully antiseptic, giving too a pleasant freshness to the skin, so much appreciated in hot climates.

**Calvert's Disinfecting Powder**

(15% Carbolic)

offers a safe and simple method of destroying bad odours, and keeping fevers and other infectious diseases away. Ants, other insects and reptiles avoid places where this powder is freely used.

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Full Directions. All Chemists.

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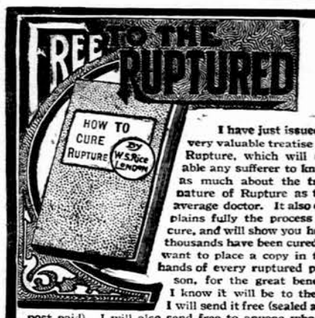


I have just issued a very valuable treatise on Rupture, which will enable any sufferer to know as much about the true nature of Rupture as the average doctor. It also explains fully the process of cure, and will show you how thousands have been cured. I want to place a copy in the hands of every ruptured person, for the great benefit I know it will be to them. I will send it free (sealed and post paid). I will also send free to anyone who is ruptured, or knows of any person ruptured, a free sample of my famous home cure. It is a marvellous method, curing cases that defied hospitals, doctors, trusses, electricity and all else. Merely send your name and address and the free sample will be sent without any cost to you whatever.

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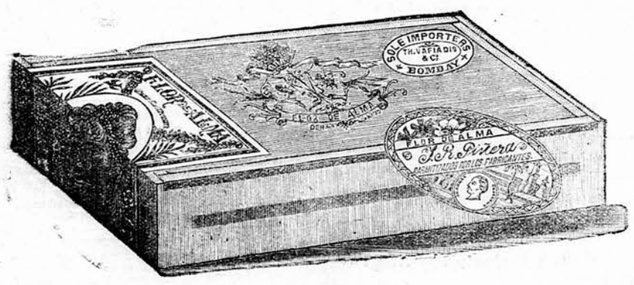
FOR REALLY GOOD HAVANA AND CONTINENTAL CIGARS.

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General Tobacconists,

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gave the undermentioned prescription to a lady suffering from nervous disorder and affection of the skin, caused by indigestion:—She should drink

## BARLEY WATER

at her meals, made from

Robinson's PATENT BARLEY "A FINE POWDER"

as it did not require any preparation, being in powder form; a spoonful could be mixed into a tumbler of water at the dinner-table, and the Barley Water was made.

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**IS THE ONLY ONE**

In the whole of India who has received

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BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiatic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

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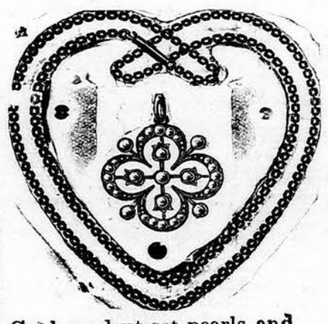
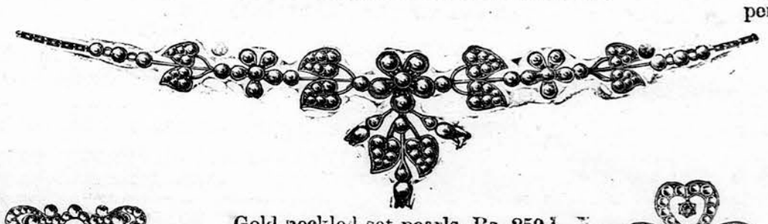


Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.

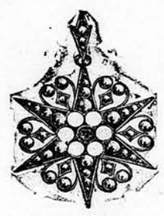


Gold necklet set pearls. Rs. 250.

Gold brooch set peridot and pearls, Rs. 140.

Gold brooch olivine and pearls, Rs. 112.

Gold pendant and chain set pearls, Rs. 50.



Gold pendant set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 115.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 75.

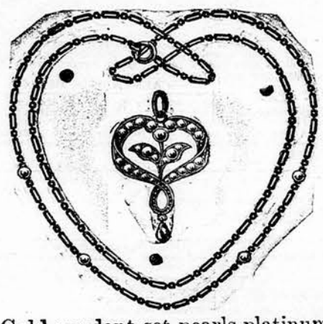
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 70.

Gold pendant pearls, and chain, Rs. 50.

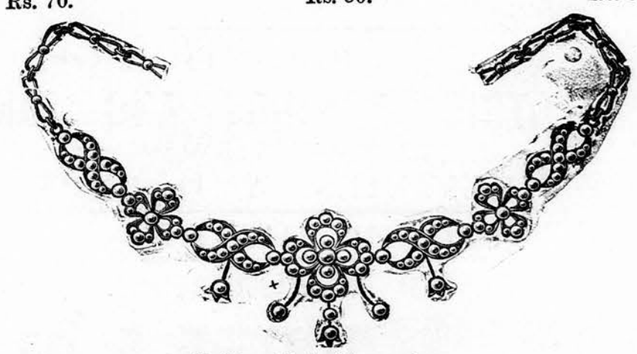
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 38.

Gold pendant set pearls Rs. 38.

Gold pendant set diamonds and pearls, Rs. 135



Gold pendant set pearls platinum and gold chain, Rs. 55.



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